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The Defense Program

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MOST urgent need of the Army Medical Department in the National Defense program, it was indicated here by high officials, is an adequate enlisted personnel.

During the last four years, during which Maj. Gen. C. R. Reynolds has been Surgeon General, there has been an increase of 2,123 in the enlisted force, and further increases will be made under the Army Expansion Bill. These increases, however, will provide for the new, larger Army only that which is now obtained—a strength barely necessary for peacetime routine work in the hospitals. Less than 1,000 enlisted men are in purely military work, yet in time of war at least ten per cent of the enlisted strength of the Army is required for the Medical Department.

Since last winter, part of the need for military training of enlisted personnel has been met by a plan put into effect, whereby enlisted men attached to the general hospitals in the United States rotate in service with the hospital and the training unit. This plan was made possible by the increases in men already given, permitting men to be detached from the hospitals for field training. A complete cycle of field and hospital training has not yet been carried out, but soon the enlisted strength will largely be composed of men at home both in the hospitals and in the field.

Another need of the Medical Department is for technicians—a need created by the advances in scientific clinical medicine. The Army's Medical Department should have, it was said, chemical technicians, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians.

Along one phase of military medicine related to the above, a significant step has been taken with the reorganization by Congress of the Medical Administrative Corps to provide for the addition of 16 pharmacists. Nine graduate registered pharmacists, in the grade of second lieutenant, have already been commissioned and the quota is expected to be filled by an examination to be announced in the near future. In its plan to obtain the best obtainable pharmacists, promoting them through the grades to captain, the Surgeon General's Office has the interested cooperation of pharmaceutical associations.

Despite these two needs of the service, the last four years have seen a constant improvement in the Medical Department, in which progress has been made along many lines including those in which need for enlargement still exists—enlisted and technical personnel.

One advance was made in the setting up of the Dental, Veterinary, Nursing, Statistical and Library Divisions as independent departments—a position justified by their comparative importance in carrying out the functions of the Medical Department.

During the past four years, the Medical Corps has been increased by 50 officers each year, bringing total strength to (Please turn to Page 850)

Navy Staff Personnel
Legislation Postponed

President Roosevelt this week addressed a letter to Chairman Carl Vinson, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, making known his opposition to any Navy staff corps promotion reform legislation that does not include the personnel of all of the Staff Corps in its scope.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was prompted by the fact that the Naval Committee was beginning hearings on the McCormack bill, a measure which would make certain sections of the 1938 Line Selection Act applicable to the Civil Engineer Corps and the Construction Corps of the Navy. As a result of the President's action, the Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Navy to make a thorough study of the Staff Corps personnel situation, and to report its findings to Congress on Jan. 3, 1940.

President Roosevelt's letter follows:

The White House
Washington

April 26, 1939

My dear Mr. Chairman:

I understand that your Committee will shortly hold hearings on H. R. 4677 concerning promotion in the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Since these are but two of the several Staff Corps of the Navy, and since all such Corps are at present operating under the same promotion law, I believe it most inadvisable to undertake separate legislation affecting these two Corps alone.

Sincerely,
/s/ Franklin D. Roosevelt.Hon. Carl Vinson,
Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs,
House of Representatives.

Committee Resolution

Immediately after reading the President's letter to the Committee, Mr. Vinson offered the following resolution, which the Committee subsequently adopted.

Resolved by the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby requested, to cause a study to be made, by such board as he may desire to convene, of the laws governing the promotion and retirement of officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy and of officers of the Line of the Navy assigned to Engineering Duty Only and Aeronautical Engineering Duty Only, and he is further requested to convey to this committee, by January 3, 1940, the report of this board and its recommendations for legislation to effect any changes in existing law that may be deemed desirable as a result of this study.

In formulating the above Resolution, the Committee followed the lead of Mr. Vinson, who insisted that in any study affecting the Staff Corps, the officers of the Navy assigned to AEDO and EDO should be included. Mr. Vinson said that he believes that officers in these two groups should be assimilated into existing Staff Corps.

The hearings on the McCormack bill were held on Monday and Tuesday, May 1 and 2, but following the reading of the President's letter, the committee decided to table the bill and to adopt the resolution printed above. Representative McCormack was the first witness to appear before the Committee, and he outlined (Please turn to Page 848)

BRIG. GEN. E. L. DALEY
who will command the newly created Department of Puerto Rico

Puerto Rican Department

Secretary of War Woodring, announced this week that, by direction of the President, he will shortly issue orders establishing a new Military Department in the Caribbean area to be known as the Puerto Rican Department.

The territory embraced in the new overseas department will include the Island of Puerto Rico, including all adjacent keys and islands together with all islands in the Virgin Island group belonging to the United States. The department will be officially established on July 1, 1939, under the command of Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Daley who has been assigned to head the new territorial division with headquarters at Military Reservation of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Military affairs in this geographical area have hitherto been administered from Headquarters Second Corps Area at Governors Island, New York. However, with the growing military installations in this area, the War Department has found it desirable to further decentralize control and contemplates setting up a new administration within the territory similar to that now in effect in the Hawaiian Islands, Panama, and the Philippines.

It is contemplated that General Daley with his initial staff will sail for San Juan in June.

General Daley is now stationed at Boston, Mass., where he is in command of the First Coast Artillery District.

A graduate of West Point, class of 1906, General Daley performed varied engineering duties during his early career. He sailed for France with the 55th Engineers in July, 1918. Upon his arrival overseas he was transferred to the 3rd Division (Regular Army) as division engineer officer and commander of the 6th U. S. Engineers, in which capacity he participated in the Aisne-Marne, Saint Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives and in the march into Germany after the Armistice.

From August to October, 1919, General Daley was on duty with General James G. Harbord's mission to Turkey and from October (Please turn to Page 851)

Army Age Retirements
To Have House Hearing

(Explanation of the need for the proposed bill and tables showing the effect on promotion and the numbers to be eliminated each year are printed on pages 842 and 843 of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.)

The House committee on Military Affairs will begin hearings on the War Department's age-in-grade retirement proposal within the next week or ten days, Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the committee, announced yesterday.

Mr. May said that he introduced the measure at the request of the War Department and that he has no personal interest in the bill. He added that he was thoroughly in favor of the principal involved.

Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said that although the War Department transmitted to him a companion measure, for introduction in the Senate, he is undecided whether or not to sponsor it. Senator Sheppard said that the Senate Committee will probably take no action on the proposal until the House committee has disposed of it.

Meanwhile the War Department has been preparing for a full and complete presentation of its case to Congress. Tables and charts have been made up showing the effects of continuing the present system and how the proposed system will act to stimulate promotion. Chiefs of the Arms and Services were called into council where all features of the proposed bill were explained to them in detail by Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, assistant chief of staff, G-1. It is understood that some of the chiefs, particularly those heading staff branches, felt that the loss of some of their older, more experienced officers at this time might hinder the progress of the present expansion program. However, it is said, it was stated that the ultimate good to the service would off-set difficulties which might arise when the plan is first put into effect.

A consensus of Congressional opinion this week revealed that while the majority of the members of the two military committees favor some method of quickening promotion in the Army they are not at all certain that the age-in-grade plan is equitable.

Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana said that pending thorough study of the proposal he would not commit himself but that he does believe the flow of promotion should be cleared.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah declared that in view of the great importance of the measure Congress should proceed slowly in any action.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont said that he has not as yet read the measure and therefore could not comment on the provisions of the bill. He favors legislation to eliminate the promotion hump.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, said that he believes a thorough study should be made of the plan.

In the House Representative Ewing (Please turn to Page 832)

Press Decries Congress' Denial of Funds for Sunnyvale Research

When the House of Representatives and the Senate turned down last month a request for \$10,000,000 for research facilities at Sunnyvale, Calif., while at the same time approving additional funds for Langley Field, Va., which were also asked, a storm of criticism arose in the daily papers.

Papers in California, in the mid-West, in the North, the South and the East, all urged provision of the additional research station.

The Evansville, Ind., *Courier Press* comments, "The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, with strong approval from the Army and Navy, has asked Congress to authorize a second laboratory at Sunnyvale, Calif., on government-owned land. The cost would be \$10,000,000 of which \$4,000,000 would be spent in the next year. Nearly 60 per cent of the American airplane industry is on the Pacific Coast and the Sunnyvale site has been recommended by experts of both services.

"There is opposition to this proposal in Congress. It seems to stem from influential Virginians who want all aeronautical research concentrated at or near Langley Field. But state pride shouldn't count in a matter vitally affecting national defense. Nor is cost a valid argument against the second laboratory at Sunnyvale. Since we are going to spend hundreds of millions for planes it's only common sense to spend a few millions needed to provide research facilities that will enable us to have the best planes. The Senate has voted approval of the Sunnyvale project. We hope the House will agree."

The Cincinnati, Ohio, *Post* observes, "This country, now going in for huge development of air power, ought to have at least two fine aeronautical research laboratories, widely separated, to lessen the danger of both's being crippled by sabotage or destroyed in war. Germany has five, one of them employing 1,600 people. Our single present laboratory, at Langley Field, Va., employs only 450."

The Kansas City, Mo., *Star* agrees, "Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has brought his prestige to the support of a recommendation that the government establish a second center for aeronautical research on the Pacific Coast to supplement the present facilities at Langley Field, Virginia.

"Having recently inspected Germany's air resources, the colonel is reported to be of the opinion that this country needs particularly to watch the quality of its civil and military aircraft. In case of an emergency, he is quoted as observing, production could be stepped up fairly easily, but it is not so simple to make up for lost time in the matter of research."

The Worcester, Mass., *Post* declares, "It might almost be said that a fighting plane begins to get out of date about as soon as it takes to the air. Production is of course important, but research is of still more importance. And it was significant, if not characteristic, that Congress voted with a whoop for production, and then cut out the relatively small item of ten million for additional research facilities."

The Stockton, Calif., *Record* says, "To Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, goes much credit for the insistence that resulted in the Senate's reversing itself and

approving a \$4,000,000 appropriation which will make Moffett Field a research plant for aeronautics.

"The fund, to be sure, is far short of the original \$10,000,000 proposal, which would have made the Sunnyvale base the greatest research laboratory of its kind in the country. That plan was turned down by both houses of Congress because of the influence and pressure of forces interested in Virginia's Langley Field. But the amount approved, if permitted to stand by the House, will point the way for a substantial beginning of the project for Sunnyvale."

The Woonsocket, R. I., *Call* observes, "There's a sectional, as well as an economy, battle over dividing aeronautical research between the east and west coasts. The Appropriation Sub-committee Senators who attacked the Sunnyvale proposition are mostly Easterners. With Glass of Virginia and Tydings of Maryland leading them, they gave the Army, Navy and Advisory Aeronautics Committee witnesses extremely rough handling. They insisted that research be concentrated at Langley Field, despite an abundance of expert testimony that the west coast afforded marked advantages."

The Washington, D. C., *Post* points out, "Germany has no fewer than five major research stations for aeronautics. The Japanese government has just set aside 50,000,000 yen for the construction of a great aeronautical research institute, and other governments are following suit. But the United States, which once led the world in this field of scientific inquiry, a circumstance which helps explain our former supremacy in airplane construction and performance, is now lagging behind.

"This would be unfortunate at any time. It is particularly unfortunate now that the nation is forced to expand its military and naval aviation at a rapid rate. While the aeronautics laboratory at Langley Field, Va., has done and is doing remarkably good work, the needs of the situation have outrun facilities there. Another laboratory is urgently required and there is wisdom in the recommendation that this second research station be located, as proposed, in California, on the other side of the continent and close to the great aircraft factories of the West Coast."

The San Francisco, Calif., *News* declares, "The United States, long leading the world in technical development of both military and commercial aircraft, has dropped back because Germany in the last four years has multiplied its research at least tenfold. This country has only the laboratory at Langley Field, Va., while Germany has five major ones and four others, one of which alone (Adlershof) has four times the U. S. A. staff. Italy has constructed the new city of Guidonia devoted entirely to aeronautical research. Russia has 3,500 employees at the Aero-Hydrodynamical Institute in Moscow. Congress must carve through narrow sectionalism which objects to Sunnyvale rivaling Langley Field."

The San Jose, Calif., *Mercury-Herald*, says, "From the whole-hearted support of the defense program as recorded in the vote of both chambers of the Congress, sanctioning the spending of millions, their attitude toward a request for an appropriation to establish an aeronautical research station at Moffett Field seems incomprehensible."

Navy Appropriations Bill

The House Appropriations committee reported out the regular annual appropriations bill for the Navy on May 4, increasing its total \$142,876,047 over the funds appropriated for the current year but \$19,956,212 less than the Budget estimates. Consideration of the measure began on the floor of the House immediately. The total of the bill as reported out was \$770,473,241.

Salient extracts from the report of the sub-committee, explaining the effect of the bill it recommended, follow:

The whole of the increase supported by Budget estimates (\$162,832,250), which the committee has reduced by \$19,956,212, may be laid at the door of the growing fleet, including the air arm. New ship construction and new aircraft are the largest contributing factors in the order named. Of the total Budget increase of \$162,832,250, the shipbuilding program and new airplane procurements account for 63 per cent. All other factors are collateral. As the fleet and its air arm expand, personnel must expand; there must be expansion in the multitude of activities involved in manning, repairing, maintaining, and operating the sea and air forces and in preparing them effectively to perform the missions for which they exist.

Variations between 1939 allocations and 1940 estimates are accounted for briefly, as follows:

Personnel

(1) Normal statutory increases for officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, as well as for Navy and Marine Corps Reserve personnel; (2) expansion in strength (table below), including full year's cost of expansion of enlisted strength occurring in increments the present fiscal year; (3) increase in Reserve activities—largely aviation, and (4) increases in consequence of Navy Selection Act of June 23, 1938. It is quite probable that some adjustment will need to be made of the funds under this head, if and when the amendatory legislation, passed by the House on April 26, 1938, becomes law.

Active list:	1939	1940	Average increase
Officers, Navy (comin.)	8,556	8,894	338
Officers, Navy (war rant and commissioned warrant)	1,615	1,630	*15

Enlisted men, Navy..	110,100	116,000	5,900
Officers, Marine Corps (commissioned)	1,279	1,207	72
Officers, Marine Corps (warrant and commissioned warrant) ..	145	144	1
Retired list:			
Officers, Navy	3,187	3,355	157
Officers, Marine Corps	578	578	...
Aviation cadets (active duty):			
Navy	674	691	20
Marine Corps	64	63	*1
Naval Reserve aviation officers: Continuance on active duty of former aviation cadets..	...	90	90

*Decrease.

It may be remarked here that the accompanying measure provides in all respects for the numbers of Regular Navy and Marine Corps personnel embraced by the Budget estimates.

Maintenance and Operation Afloat

Twenty-eight ships are scheduled for commissioning in 1940 and 15 for decommissioning. The total number will be 340. The average number of additional airplanes in operation throughout the year will be 147. The total number operating will be 1,454, of which 1,977 will be attached to the fleet.

Fleet Improvements

Although there is an indicated increase of \$3,301,000 for this purpose, \$4,000,000 is required to commence the modernization of the Lexington and Saratoga, so that there is an actual decrease in the amount requested for other improvements.

Fleet Marine Force

The increase of \$130,500 is for the purpose of going forward with the program of supplying the Fleet Marine Force with modern weapons and equipment. The total requested is \$995,000 for such details as combat transportation, signal and engineer equipment, gas defense, landing equipment, artillery, ammunition, etc.

Commenting on various items in the bill, the committee stated:

Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps
The Budget and accompanying bill make provision for the establishment of two additional Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at educational institutions yet to be selected.

Naval Reserve

The Budget estimate for this adjunct is \$9,904,000, which is an increase over the current appropriation of \$1,203,680. The com-

mittee has reduced the estimate by \$56,795. Practically all of the Budget increase is on account of the aviation branch. Approximately, but \$65,000 of it applies to nonaviation phases. Over \$1,000,000 of the increase is associated in one way or another with aviation cadets and some recast of the estimate may become necessary if the bill dealing with this group (H. R. 5765), which passed the House on April 26, 1938, becomes law.

During the ensuing fiscal year the first lot of aviation cadets (273) will have completed their 4 years' service and become entitled to transportation to their homes and the payment of a \$1,500 per capita bonus. This means an expense of \$408,450. These 273 cadets become eligible for commissions in the Naval Reserve. In the capacity of Reserve officers it is proposed to call 140 of them to active duty. The average number on duty throughout the year will be 90, and the cost is estimated at \$290,320. Of those not recalled, it is estimated that 65 will find it practicable to keep up their flying efficiency, and the Budget allows \$80,961 for that. The pending legislation concerns the 140 to be recalled to active duty.

The Budget includes an increase of \$85,578 growing out of the provisions of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, such sum applying to flight pay for drills, retired pay, and administrative pay for officers of the Volunteer Reserve.

The committee questions the wisdom of extending retired pay to Reserve officers. The initial expense (\$8,535) is small and expansion under the law, as presently written, cannot be appreciable, particularly if continuous active duty be limited. At a more appropriate time it may be well, by appropriation limitation or otherwise, to require rotation of Reserve officers on continuous active duty. It seems incongruous anyway to be employing Reserve officers on continuous active duty, and, for that matter, recalling retired officers to active duty when thoroughly competent officers of the Regular Navy are being eliminated solely in the interest of a well-ordered flow of promotion.

Naval Air Bases

Of the total amount recommended by the committee under the head of Public Works, \$27,662,000 is on account of naval air bases and factory. The estimate calls for an expenditure during 1940 of \$31,621,000. The reduction of \$3,959,000 applies to bases at Midway, Wake, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands, in the Pacific. The Budget recommended

such amount on account of such bases toward a total project cost of \$9,600,000. The committee eliminated the items because of the late submission date, which did not afford sufficient time to give the details and other considerations proper scrutiny or study. Their omission is entirely without prejudice. The Deficiency subcommittee will have opportunity to give them careful study.

Aviation, Navy

The committee considered estimates of \$88,208,000 under this head. It recommended that amount less \$5,000,000, which it proposes to allow by way of contractual authority.

Increases occur mainly in the projects for new aircraft, maintenance, and experiments. The amount for new aircraft, it is estimated, will procure 500 project airplanes. With the delivery of these planes, provided attrition estimates are reasonably accurate, the Navy will be in possession of about 2,132 planes, or 83 more than the objective prevailing prior to the 3,000 program authorized by the act of May 17, 1938. It is not the plan to reach the new objective prior to the close of the fiscal year 1944.

Replacement, Navy

For new ship construction the Budget proposes an appropriation of \$270,000,000. The committee recommends \$254,204,712. The reduction of \$15,795,288 is accounted for as follows:

Transfers to Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and to Engineering, and Construction and Repair	\$7,891,000
Deduction of amounts included in the estimates for work on vessels which have been in commission more than 12 months	7,904,288

Total

The amount proposed by the Budget is intended for the prosecution of work on 121 vessels heretofore appropriated for in part, and for initiating work upon the following new units:

Type	Estimated unit cost	Amount in Budget and accompanying bill
2 battleships (45,000 tons)	\$93,000,000	\$1,500,000
2 cruisers	22,075,000	1,300,000
8 destroyers	8,375,000	3,400,000
6 submarines	6,502,333	3,200,000
2 submarines	7,511,000	240,000
2 seaplane tenders	5,105,000	475,000
1 repair ship	15,721,000	475,000

(Continued on Next Page)

Navy Appropriation Bill (Continued from Preceding Page)

Total initial appropriation \$10,500,000
The total estimated cost of the foregoing program of 23 vessels is \$369,000,000.

The expenditure curve upon the basis of ships now building and the new units to be commenced in 1940 has been indicated to the committee as follows: 1940, \$270,000,000; 1941, \$370,489,000; 1942, \$271,075,000; 1943, \$174,628,000; 1944, \$108,489,000; 1945, \$62,344,000; and 1946, \$21,080,739.

There may be commenced in the fiscal year 1940 one replacement battleship as well as units under the additional battleship tonnage authorized by the Naval Expansion Act of 1939. As to the other new units it is proposed to commence during 1940, with the exception of submarines, they may be proceeded with either as replacement tonnage or as a charge to the expansion authorized last year.

With regard to building battleships of 45,000 tons, attention is invited to the fact that the Congress provided for the construction of 2 battleships in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1938, leaving the tonnage to subsequent determination. It was not then known whether the Department would proceed with 35,000-ton ships or ships up to 45,000 tons. While decision was reached to proceed with ships of the smaller tonnage, the Congress, by its action, gave consent to building vessels of the larger tonnage. The proposition, therefore, is not a new one.

The committee has eliminated from the estimate the amounts requested for expenditure upon 29 vessels which will have been in commission more than 12 months prior to the commencement of the next fiscal year. These amounts aggregate \$7,904,288. This is in line with the course followed last year, and the provision included in the current appropriation act designed to stop the expenditure of construction funds upon ships after commissioning is repeated in the accompanying measure.

Limitation

The following limitation not heretofore enacted in any appropriation bill is recommended:

On page 27, in connection with the sub-appropriation "Subsistence of naval personnel":

Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the procurement of any article of food not grown or produced in the United States or its possessions, except articles of food not so grown or produced or which cannot be procured in sufficient quantities as and when needed, and except procurements by vessels or establishments in foreign waters or countries for the personnel attached thereto.

Blocks Bergdoll's Return

The House Committee on Military Affairs this week reported favorably on the bill designed to prevent Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, from entering the United States. The measure provides that any person heretofore convicted of desertion from the military or naval forces of the United States, while the United States was at war, and who has heretofore proceeded to any foreign country to escape punishment for such offense, shall be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited all rights and privileges of American citizenship as well as the right to become an American citizen, and shall not be readmitted to the United States, either temporarily or permanently, for any purpose whatsoever.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Forecast on expected forced attritions under War Department's proposed age-in-grade retirement system; Sponsor of bill for Navy's Construction and Civil Engineer Corps explains his promotion provisions; Navy seeks modernization of battleships; Brig. Gen. Dan I. Sultan slated to become deputy chief of staff; Set up requirements for candidates for commissions in Regular Army?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Committee Discusses Selection

During hearings on the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1940, the Naval Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee devoted considerable time to questioning Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on the workings of the Navy selection system, and, in reporting the measure, commented, "It seems incongruous to be employing Reserve officers on continuous active duty, and, for that matter, recalling retired officers to active duty when thoroughly competent officers of the Regular Navy are being eliminated solely in the interest of a well ordered flow of promotion."

Consideration of the Navy Selection System was begun early in the hearings, when the following discussion occurred:

Mr. Ditter. Admiral, what do you think of the new selection law?

Admiral Richardson. In view of my realization that the law cannot be changed at this session of Congress, I have devoted all my time to seeing how I can best administer it, rather than thinking about correcting the law.

Mr. Ditter. Now then, since you have come in as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, do you feel that the present law has served its purpose, to the best interest of the Navy?

Admiral Richardson. I believe that the present law is in many respects an entirely acceptable law, but it is my personal opinion that it has serious defects.

Mr. Ditter. Are you prepared to give them to the committee?

Admiral Richardson. In that it provides a greater number of officers in the grades of captain and commander than can be given proper training at sea during the periods they are in those grades. With the number of ships of the combatant Navy, or the number of ships and units requiring captains, we have more captains than can be given adequate training at sea if all of them are to receive an equal amount and equal character of duty.

Mr. Scrugham. Does that apply to the Aviation Corps as well as to the general line?

Admiral Richardson. Not to the same extent in captains, because they have not so very many aviators of high rank.

• • •

Mr. Scrugham. You would not want to put a captain in charge of a tugboat.

Admiral Richardson. No, sir. Why should we pay that price to command a tugboat? The real thing is this, that every ambitious officer in the grade of captain demands an equal opportunity to acquire experience and to demonstrate his fitness for promotion. Therefore, you cannot put one captain in command of a battleship and one captain in command of a destroyer or destroyer leader, and try to convince the man in command of the smaller ship that he was being given a fair chance.

Mr. Scrugham. The line commander, for example, or going down the grade, the lieutenant commander, has some opportunity, on the basis of the results that he can show while in command to receive selection.

Admiral Richardson. Yes, sir.

Mr. Scrugham. Now, has a lieutenant commander or a lieutenant in aviation the same right or the same opportunity?

Admiral Richardson. He at least has some opportunity.

Mr. Scrugham (interposing). But it is confined to a bottleneck. Where one captain is needed in aviation, there would be 100 captains needed in line positions.

Admiral Richardson. In selecting an officer to be captain, I am firmly convinced that the question of whether or not he is an aviator has little influence.

Mr. Scrugham. That is not the point of my inquiry. These aviators have to have all kinds of experience as officers in order to make them, not normally eligible, but outstanding candidates for promotion.

Admiral Richardson. I think they do.

Mr. Scrugham. I think that answers the question. Suppose a man is not an Annapolis graduate, and that he has come up through the ranks, so to speak, as an aviator. He has had no experience on board ship as a navigator, or anything of that kind. Now, he has practically no opportunity at all for advancement to the rank of captain, has he?

Admiral Richardson. Some of them do.

Mr. Scrugham. Are they shown some special favor in the way of sea duty by being placed in command of a tugboat or destroyer?

Admiral Richardson. It is impossible for any person to say what actuates a Selection Board. No one can say why an officer is selected or why he is not selected, because the action of the Selection Board is based upon the individual opinion of each separate member, and no one but himself knows why he reached the opinion expressed in his vote.

Mr. Ditter. You know, of course, that Admiral Andrews opposed changes in the selection system last year just as you are oppos-

ing any suggested changes this year, Admiral.

Admiral Richardson. My only idea of opposing changes in this. No one knows how this law will work with certainty and assurance. The officers in the Navy afloat and ashore now appear fairly well contented. I would hate to see uneasiness and uncertainty engendered by a proposal that we now modify this law before we have given it an opportunity to demonstrate whether or not it needs serious modification.

Mr. Ditter. Do you think that the complaints that were present prior to the enactment of the law last year have been removed?

Admiral Richardson. I think some are removed; and many to a marked degree alleviated. I have only the knowledge that has come to me through the expressions of opinion of the few officers that I have had an opportunity to talk with.

The only complaints that I have heard about the bill is from captains who would like to go to sea in command of combatant ships and cannot get commands because there are so many of them that they cannot all get commands.

Mr. Ditter. You said you thought this new law was too liberal. I think those were your words. Do you mean it is liberal to the officer personnel of the Navy in the matter of opportunity or too liberal in the matter of the drain on the taxpayer's pocket?

Admiral Richardson. That is a personal opinion of mine.

Mr. Ditter. I quoted you correctly, did I not, from your prepared statement?

Admiral Richardson. Yes, I meant, perhaps, too liberal to the officer personnel for the best efficiency of the Navy, because of the surplus in the higher grades.

Materiel Program for Army

The need for a national policy for materiel needs paralleling the National Defense Act, which he described as our national policy regarding military personnel, was urged by Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, chief of Ordnance, at a joint dinner meeting of the Pittsburgh Ordnance District and the Pittsburgh Post of the Army Ordnance Association April 29.

General Wesson said, in part:

The defense of our country should always be uppermost in the thoughts of our people—and never more so than today. The world situation for the past few years has demonstrated conclusively that national safety can be assured only by national preparedness. The prime factors in national preparedness are personnel and materiel. May I explain this statement briefly?

Our National Defense Policy assumes a definite personnel plan. It provides for a wartime army of approximately 700,000 men supported by a replacement reserve of 300,000, this force to be augmented as the situation demands. Our actual army consists of the Regular Army and the National Guard totaling approximately 400,000 men. We term the basic personnel plan "The Protective Mobilization Plan." We call this army of 400,000 men "The Initial Protective Force." It is the spearhead, the forerunner, of the larger army to be mobilized after M-Day.

This policy has its roots in the National Defense Act, adopted in 1920, and is believed to be accepted by the public generally and by a substantial majority of the Congress. We may, therefore, conclude that it is our national policy.

When we come to consider the materiel aspects of our National Defense Policy, we find a very different situation. The National Defense Act is negative as regards materiel, except that it prescribes that plans will be made for the mobilization of industry to provide munitions in time of emergency. In the War Department we have on paper the materiel requirements of our armed forces. Under the leadership of our able Assistant Secretary of War, we have diligently worked with industry in the perfection of plans for the production of munitions, and, right here, permit me to state that in this work we have had the enthusiastic cooperation of industry. But as regards a definite policy in the matter of having even our first-line troops equipped with the latest types of implements of war and backed up by stocks of munitions sufficient to keep them supplied until industry can come into production, there is no nationally accepted policy on this important matter. As a matter of fact, except in time of war or rumors of war, fighting men and their armament have had to feed on the crumbs of the table left over after provision has been made for appropriations to take care of all other government activities. It took the bombing of Hankow and Barcelona to put a modicum of life in our antiaircraft program.

The implements of warfare have increased greatly in number and variety; their designs embody the advances made in both scientific and engineering fields. Munitions of war are much more difficult to produce now than in the World War. So today, the materiel

aspect of preparedness is of far greater weight than ever before in our history.

Our plans for the production of munitions in time of war are of inestimable value. They should eliminate to a large extent the confusion of 1917. They will substantially reduce the time needed to get into production.

Plans for materiel preparedness are, however, not enough. An army which is not equipped with the latest and most up to date weapons is hopelessly outclassed. It is my belief that our modest Initial Protective Force of 400,000 men should at all times be equipped with the very latest and best types of equipment we can supply. It should ever be ready to take the field without delay. Not only this, but there should be on hand a "war reserve" of modern equipment and ammunition in sufficient amounts to maintain and supply such field forces as may be contemplated until new production can come into play and take care of their needs.

In order that these essentials of preparedness may at all times be achieved, we must have in my judgment a national policy which provides for our materiel needs to the same extent that our national policy, as expressed in the National Defense Act, provides for our personnel needs.

Colonel Moncrief Retires

Col. William H. Moncrief, MC, USA, retired for physical disability, left the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, on the afternoon of April 28, 1939, for his future home in Columbia, South Carolina.

At the railroad station he was surrounded by officer personnel, their wives, the Army Nurse Corps, and enlisted personnel, all individually voicing their esteem, God-speed, and personal regrets at losing a fine friend and commander.

Colonel Moncrief, a Georgian by birth, entered the service with volunteer troops in the Spanish-American War and in 1902 was commissioned a First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. In his earlier years he attained a reputation as one of the Army's able surgeons.

In 1917 he assisted Doctor Alexis Carrel in working out specifications and equipment for treatment of war wounds by Carrel-Dakin method; and, later in 1917 on duty in The Surgeon General's office, he was assigned the task of organization of the Division of General Surgery. On going to France he was assigned to command of the Mesves Hospital Center, where at various times there was in excess of 20,000 patients.

Since the World War he has commanded the Walter Reed General Hospital, the Sternberg General Hospital, the Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, and the Army and Navy General Hospital since 1935.

For his services during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"In organizing and commanding the hospital center at Mesves he took possession of the center in its unfinished condition and by great force and ability prepared a hospital group for the care of sick and wounded at a time when the need of hospital beds was critical."

His superiors, his subordinates, his patients, and his associates of the line of the Army and his Corps bore him esteem and affection for his broad sympathies and singularly considerate nature; and, if the achievement of human affections of those with whom we work and associate, is the full measure of tasks well done, Colonel Moncrief in his peaceful years to come should in retrospect have much satisfaction and contentment.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, USA, upon being appointed Chief of Staff of the Army.

Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, USN, who will take over his new post as Commander, Battle Force, next month.

Capt. Lamar R. Leahy, USN, upon his appointment to the directorate of the International Hydrographic Bureau.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Increase in General Staff

The Senate Military Affairs Committee, in reporting favorably on the bill to enlarge the General Staff Corps of the Army and to provide for a Deputy Chief of Staff, made the following letter from the Secretary of War a part of its report.

There is enclosed the draft of a bill to provide for a Deputy Chief of Staff, and for other purposes, which the War Department presents for the consideration of the Congress with a view to its enactment into law.

The present law makes no provision for the Deputy Chief of Staff. The Deputy Chief of Staff is now detailed in the General Staff Corps and is counted as one of the "88 other officers" of the War Department General Staff.

Present law provides for four assistants to the Chief of Staff selected by the President from among the general officers of the line. There are five coequal divisions of the General Staff, each of which should be headed by a general officer. The proposed legislation corrects this situation.

The present strength authorized for the War Department General Staff is inadequate to meet present requirements. There is urgent need for an increase of 14 in addition to the general officers of the line assigned to the War Department General Staff.

The increases intended to be authorized for the War Department General Staff would be accomplished within the existing authorized strengths for general officers of the line and for other officers of the Army. The proposed bill, therefore, will entail no additional costs to the Government.

Warrant Officers Not Officers

Citing several sections of the U. S. Code to demonstrate that warrant officers of the Army are distinct components, apart from both officers and enlisted men, the U. S. Court of Claims this week disallowed the claim of Maj. Joseph H. Walton, USA-Ret., for retired pay of major.

Joseph H. Walton, addressed by the War Department as a warrant officer, was retired for physical disability under the Act of June 4, 1920, and advanced on the retired list to major under the Act of May 7, 1932, which gives war-time commissioned rank to retired warrant officers and enlisted men, and provides that warrant officers or men who served in the Army during the war and who have been or who shall be retired, shall be advanced to the highest commissioned, warrant or enlisted grade held by them, provided, "that no increase in active or retired pay or allowances shall result from the passage of this act."

Major Walton brought claim for pay under the act of July 31, 1935, which refers to "any officer of the Regular Army

who served as a commissioned officer of the Army of the United States prior to Nov. 12, 1918," and states they shall be retired in grade of major with retired pay of major.

The court stated that if Congress had intended to include warrant officers within the general term "officers of the Army" it would have done so.

Funds for Army Increase

President Roosevelt this week asked Congress to provide \$277,000,000 in cash and contract authorizations to enable the War Department to complete the special national defense program outlined in his message to Congress on Jan. 12, 1939.

The funds requested this week are for the completion of the Air Expansion Program and for supplemental defenses in the Panama Canal Zone.

The regular War Department Appropriation Bill for 1940 contained an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the purchase of additional planes for the Army Air Corps. In his request to Congress this week, the President asked for \$185,440,000 in cash and \$64,560,000 in contract authorizations, a total of \$250,000,000. The appropriation already made, and the one requested this week total \$300,000,000, the amount set forth by the President in his defense message as necessary for the expansion of the Army Air Corps.

For the Panama Canal defenses, the President asked for \$21,062,500 in cash and \$5,937,500 in contract authorizations, a total of \$27,000,000 as recommended in his message.

Of the two hundred and fifty million dollar fund for the Air Corps, \$131,700,655 would be spent for the procurement of new airplanes and accessories. For the pay of additional Army personnel needed for the expanded Air Corps, \$9,673,373 is asked. For increased housing facilities for personnel and equipment, \$61,600,000 is asked. The appropriations asked this week provide \$10,476,483 for ordnance for the Air Corps. The President also asked for funds to place certain Reserve officers on active duty, as provided by the Army Expansion Bill. Various smaller sums are included in the funds requested for subsistence, travel, additional clerical help, etc.

For the expansion of the defenses of the Panama Canal Zone, the President asked \$23,400,000 for buildings, flying fields, and other construction. The balance of the \$27,000,000 would be spent for various incidental expenses involved in

the expansion of the Canal defenses, such as pay, subsistence, etc.

Observers Are Flying Officers

An officer in the Air Corps detailed to duty as an observer is not affected by the Act of April 9, 1935, restricting increased pay of "nonflying officers" to a rate not to exceed \$1440 per annum, but is entitled to an increase of 50 per cent of his pay.

The United States Court of Claims this month held that an officer placed in Classification 5 a (2) (b), Circular No. 69, War Department 1935, "capable and qualified for nonpiloting duty in the Air Corps," is entitled to increased flying pay of 50 per cent as provided in Section 13a of the Act of June 4, 1920, as amended by the Act of July 2, 1926, when detailed to duty involving flying "other than as a pilot." The Comptroller General had held that an officer unfit for piloting duties was a "nonflying officer" within the meaning of the statute and that, therefore, his pay was restricted to an additional sum of \$1440 per annum under the Act of April 9, 1935.

The decision of the Court of Claims was rendered in a suit brought by Maj. Lester T. Miller, who was represented by Ansell, Ansell and Marshall.

Pensions for Regulars

The Senate Military Affairs committee yesterday voted to report favorably the bill to provide pensions of the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who are disabled by reason of active service at the rate of 75 per cent of the compensation payable to war veterans for similar service connected disability.

The committee also voted to report a bill which would appoint Alvin C. York, World War hero, a colonel on the retired list of the Army.

General Pershing to D. C.

Tucson, Ariz., May 5—General John J. Pershing, accompanied by his sister, Miss May Pershing, will leave here tomorrow for Washington, D. C., via Chicago. It is expected that in Chicago, the General will contact Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who, with Miss Pershing, represented the General on the occasion of the inauguration of the stream lined "General Pershing Zephyr" of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The train and the plaque of the General which decorates it, were designed by the eminent architect, Dr. Paul Philippe Cret.

Seeks Colonels' Promotion

The War Department has been asked by the House Military Affairs Committee for its comment on a bill (H. R. 6106) introduced April 26, by Representative Lane Powers, Republican committee member, which would permit the President to promote to brigadier general upon retirement colonels who have completed distinguished service in the Army.

Though the Army has as yet made no report to the House committee, it is probable that the measure will be endorsed, since General Malin Craig, in his annual report last year, called attention to the fact that many colonels with distinguished service records were passed over for promotion to brigadier general solely because of their age, and were therefore retired as colonels.

The Chief of Staff recommended that colonels who would have been promoted except for their age be retired in the rank of brigadier general.

Representative Powers' bill provides: "That any officer of the United States Army, of the rank of colonel, who has completed distinguished service may, if hereafter retired from active service with unblemished record, be advanced upon retirement one grade to the rank of brigadier general, at the discretion of the President."

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Maj. Ray H. Green, Capt. Jesse F. Dressler, 1st Lt. Charles L. William, Jr., 1st Lt. William F. Due, 1st Lt. Ralph Alsbaugh, 2nd Lt. Oren

Swain, 2nd Lt. Karl W. Schwering, 2nd Lt. Carlin H. Whitesell, jr., Warrant Officer Clarence A. Michael and Warrant Officer Louis Weiss were elected to membership and three members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Cadet William P. Kellher, jr.

Rank for GHQAF Chief

The Senate this week passed and sent to the President for his signature the bill granting the Commanding General, General Headquarters Air Force the same retirement privileges now enjoyed by the Chiefs of Arms and Services.

Land for Army Posts

Citing the advancement in mechanization and the increasing range of anti-aircraft artillery, the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week approved the measure which would authorize the Secretary of War to acquire land at the following military reservations to care for the needs of the expanding Army.

Ft. Ethan Allen artillery range, Vt., 4,451 acres.

Anti-aircraft firing range, Mojave Desert, Calif., 749,440 acres.

Ft. Bliss, Texas, 51,300 acres.

Ft. Devens, Mass., 6,448 acres.

Ft. Dix, N. J., 1,750 acres.

Ft. Knox, Ky., 51,342 acres.

Leon Springs, Texas, 13,253 acres.

Camp McCoy, Wisc., 1,000 acres.

Ft. George G. Meade, Md., 10,000 acres.

Army Age Retirements

(Continued from First Page)

Thomason of Texas asserted that he favors legislation to eliminate the stagnation in promotion, but is not convinced that the measure sponsored by the War Department is the answer.

Representative Walter G. Andrews of New York ranking minority member of the committee said that he favors the War Department's plan and will press for its enactment.

Representative Charles I. Faddis of Pennsylvania declared that he believes the Army's approach to the problem is "too theoretical."

Representative J. Joseph Smith of Connecticut said that he favors increased attrition and may support the Department's plan.

Representative Charles R. Clason of Massachusetts declared that whether or not the War Department's plan is enacted hearings should be continued on Army promotion stagnation.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Reorganization of Navy Dept.

Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said this week that a special sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee will be named in the near future to conduct an investigation of the Navy Department with a view toward possible complete reorganization of the department.

Representative Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of Va., a member of the Committee this week asked the Committee to adopt a resolution calling for the investigation, but, at the suggestion of Chairman Vinson that consideration of the resolution be deferred for a few days, agreed to withdraw the resolution until next week. Mr. Darden declared that the Naval expansion program has demonstrated that the present Navy bureau system is not capable of adjusting itself rapidly to the increasing responsibilities. He said that the faults of the present administrative system are reflected in the general slow-down and loss of efficiency at Navy Yards and other shore establishments caring for the needs of the fleet.

Mr. Vinson stated late this week that he is wholly in accord with the investigation proposed by Representative Darden, and said that the only question remaining to be considered is one of the manner in which the sub-committee is to conduct the study. Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member of the committee, declared that he is in full accord with the proposal to make the survey.

Commenting on the proposed study, one ranking Naval officer stated, "The present system will operate only as long as the Chief of the Bureau of Operations can sell his ideas to the Secretary of the Navy." He said that the office Chief of the Bureau of Operations has attained its dominance over the other bureaus of the Navy Department almost completely through precedent and procedure and is not actually delegated by law to occupy the predominant position in the Navy bureau system.

The Navy Department has submitted to President Roosevelt recommendations concerning possible action that might be taken toward reorganizing the Department under the authority vested in the President by the recently enacted bill granting him the power to effect limited reorganizations in the various government agencies.

It will be remembered that the President, during his tenure of office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, appeared before Congressional committees to advocate the overhaul of the bureau system. It is believed that inasmuch as Representative Vinson is in close touch with the White House, the President may defer

action on reorganizing the Navy Department until the sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee has made its report. Mr. Darden is extremely interested in the study to be made and said this week that any such study should be made by a board of Congressmen rather than by the Navy Department.

Navy Enlistments Lengthened

First enlistments in the U. S. Navy, effective July 1, will be six years, instead of the present four.

The order, signed by Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was made after several years' study during which the proposal had been carefully considered.

Greater permanency in the Navy's enlisted personnel, and reduction in recruiting, transportation and training costs are the two objectives expected to be attained by the increased term of enlistment.

Making the order, Navy officials also announced that after June 30, enlistment of youths between 17 and 18 years of age, with consent of their parents, to serve until they reach majority will be discontinued. No enlistments will be accepted except of applicants over 18 years of age, and for the full six years.

However, the order will not affect payment of the increase in base pay now given after four years' service. Bureau of Navigation officials explained that the law provided for payment of the increase, not at the end of the first enlistment, but after four years, so that new men enlisting on or after July 1 will receive an increase for the last two years of their enlistment.

At a future date—probably not for several years—the second re-enlistment term may be increased also from four to six years. This would make the several "hitches": first, six years; second, four years; third, six years; fourth, four years.

In making the change Navy officials pointed out that at the present time about one-eighth of a man's enlistment period, especially if he is enlisted on the East Coast and ordered west to the fleet, is spent in training, in travelling to his station and in returning home for discharge at the end of his four years.

Though the training period will be the same under the six-year regulation, the proportion of time spent during which an enlisted man is training or travelling would be reduced to one-twelfth.

Also, as Admiral Richardson pointed out in an address made last October, about 17,500 applicants are enlisted each year, and the yearly average for the past five years of application for enlistment is 166,000. Extension of the enlistment term will reduce somewhat the recruiting expenses incidental to the handling of applicants.

It is generally understood that the existence of long waiting lists of applicants for Navy service was a factor in determining on the six-year enlistment. It is not believed that lengthening of the term of service will create any difficulties in obtaining enlisted personnel.

By comparison, the only other major sea power to man its vessels through voluntary enlistment, Great Britain, has a 12-year enlistment period. The other European sea powers use conscription for their navies as well as their armies.

Bureau of Navigation officials also pointed out that the new order would make no changes whatever in the practice of permitting men to have their enlistments extended for three- or four-year periods, prior to expiration of the current term.

The order was promulgated under authority of U. S. Code, Title 34, Sect. 181, page 1518, which permits the Secretary of the Navy to set the term of enlistment at 2, 3, 4 or 6 years.

Navy Mutual Aid Association

A total of 58 officers have been elected to membership during the month of April.

Navy Nominations Held Up

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee this week took up a number of Navy nominations that have been sent to the Committee for submission to the Senate, taking action on all but two, that of Capt. John H. Towers, USN, to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics with the rank of rear admiral, and the nomination of Capt. Harry A. Stuart, USN, to be a rear admiral.

Discussing the action in refusing to report the name of Captain Stuart, individual members of the committee said following the meeting that they did not believe his nomination will be reported to the Senate by the Committee.

In the case of Captain Towers, Senator Charles W. Tobey, of N. H., requested that the Committee withhold reporting the nomination until a hearing can be held. It is understood that Senator Tobey is intent on conducting an examination of purchasing practices of the Bureau of Aeronautics. It was stated that Senator Tobey told the Committee that his son, who acts as his secretary, had some difficulty in obtaining data from Captain Towers on the method of advertising certain requests for bids.

The hearing requested by Senator Tobey will be held next week. One member of the committee stated that the committee is fully convinced that Captain Towers, a pioneer naval aviator, is qualified for the post of Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, but will hold the hearing as a gesture of Senatorial courtesy to Senator Tobey.

Meanwhile, the nomination of Captain Stuart was discussed by the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the Navy Appropriation Bill for 1940.

During the testimony of Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Representative J. William Ditter, of Pa., brought up the nomination and the following discussion ensued:

Mr. Ditter. Is Captain Stuart on a promotion list?

Admiral Richardson. He is not.

Mr. Ditter. Has he been passed over by any selection board?

Admiral Richardson. At least twice.

Mr. Ditter. Can you give the reasons for submitting the nomination?

Admiral Richardson. The reason I prepared the nomination was because I was directed to do so by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Ditter. If Captain Stuart is confirmed, what will be the effect on the naval service? Will it be in conformity with the law?

Admiral Richardson. Not in conformity with the act of June 23, 1938.

Mr. Ditter (interposing). I wish you would look it up, Admiral, and give me your opinion as to whether or not, if that procedure is carried out, it will be in accordance with the law, or whether it will nullify the law.

Admiral Richardson. Of course, I am not a lawyer. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy told me that it was within the constitutional right of the President to make that nomination, notwithstanding the act of June 23, 1938.

Mr. Ditter. Did the Judge Advocate General pursue his opinion any further and tell you whether or not the same would be true of officers under the rank of captain?

Admiral Richardson. He did not.

Mr. Ditter. Is it reasonable to suppose that if by Presidential appointment that nullification can be brought about as to a captain, the same could apply to the under-bracket officers?

Admiral Richardson. It undoubtedly could.

Apprentice Seaman Commended

Secretary Swanson this week commended Apprentice Seaman Thomas J. Lennon, Jr., USNR, for his rescue from drowning of ten-year-old Paul O'Rourke and his father, Raymond O'Rourke, at Block Island, R. I., Aug. 13, 1938.

The young boy had slipped from his father's grasp and fallen into the water between a pier and a lighter. Although unable to swim, the father leaped into the water to rescue his son. Both were in danger of drowning since they could obtain no support from the pier when Lennon dived to their rescue and held both father and son afloat until assistance arrived.

Modernization of Battleships

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week favorably reported the bill authorizing the appropriation of \$6,660,000 for the partial modernization of five battleships, the West Virginia, Tennessee, California, Colorado and Maryland.

Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, told the committee that the overhauls contemplated are necessary in order that the vessels may continue to operate in the battle line of the fleet. He said that the \$6,660,000 is needed in addition to present appropriations for the upkeep of the vessels. At present, the sum of \$450,000 per vessel is available every eighteen months for overhaul purposes. Admiral DuBose stated that it would cost somewhere between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 to completely modernize the five vessels, but that the Navy Department does not contemplate taking this step in the near future.

The work that will be done on the battleships, if funds are appropriated, consists of installing new damage control apparatus, gas attack protection, rewinding the turbines of the electric drive motors, and numerous minor repairs.

Admiral DuBose said that the work could be done during the time the vessel is laid up for routine overhaul, which, he said, averages between three and four months.

Reservist to Two Months' Duty

Capt. John J. Capolino, USMCR(V), 151 West Highland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., has been ordered to active duty with the Marine Corps from May 1 to June 30. On May 1, Captain Capolino reported to the Depot Quartermaster, Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, and on May 4 to the Commandant at Washington for special temporary duty. At the conclusion of the special duty, the captain will return to the depot until his tour is completed.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1938.

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1939

"That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand and the danger and expense of a large force on the other is what our constituents have a right to expect from their government."—ANDREW JACKSON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT that the President is wholeheartedly behind the Army promotion plan devised by Secretary Woodring. At the White House Conference last week, the Secretary, with Brig. Gen. Marshall, the next Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Gasser, Chief of G-1, G.S., stressed that for the good of the Army as a whole, and for the sake of the careers of the officers forming the commissioned personnel, a situation should be created which would assure age commensurate with rank, and a regular flow of promotion that would provide reward for efficient service. By reason of the part he played in fashioning the original selection law for the Navy and the amendments made thereto made last year, his familiarity with the general principles involved in this matter enabled him to follow with understanding the representations of the Secretary of War and the officers accompanying him. As a result he gave his approval to the Secretary's plan, whereupon the draft of the bill which had been prepared, was transmitted to Congress. There was a time when the President's approval of legislation caused its immediate enactment, but the growing independence in both Houses has caused the abandonment of the practice of rubber-stamping, and every proposal submitted now is being subjected to microscopic examination. That will be the case in connection with the Woodring plan. This is welcomed by the Secretary, who is extremely anxious for Congress to know all the facts, and he is confident that with them spread upon the record it will be evident that legislation is necessary. As an aid to this purpose, and so that Congress may know the sentiment of the Officer-Personnel as well as their reasons for and against the plan projected, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has instituted the survey now underway. We urge every officer receiving our letter—it has been addressed to everyone on the promotion list—to study carefully the Secretary's communication to Congress and the bill accompanying it, and the data and tables we are publishing in this issue, and then to fill out the business reply post card and mail at once. It will be recalled that when the MacArthur bill was presented to Congress for enactment, the survey made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL exercised large influence upon the action taken. This will be true likewise in the case of the proposed legislation. For this reason we repeat that every officer should fill out his card after thoroughly considering the proposal and argument of the Department, and then mail to us. No time should be lost, since when Congress decides to act, it acts speedily. So consider, and MAIL YOUR CARD, and know that immediately upon its receipt it will be checked and destroyed.

ONCE MORE THE HOUSE Naval Affairs Committee has put aside consideration of promotion relief for the Staff Corps of the Navy. Last year when the reform of the Line Personnel Act was being considered, the benefits of the act were not extended to the Staff Corps under the excuse that to include them would unduly complicate the line bill and jeopardize its passage. There was a general understanding that they would "have their inning" this year. Chairman Vinson, true to his word, called his committee together this week to consider Staff Corps legislation but when they looked in the hopper there was only one bill—a measure introduced by Representative McCormack treating only of the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps and ignoring the other four corps. The Navy Department, through Secretary Swanson, opposed this measure, but had none of its own to offer. Neither Chairman Vinson nor any of the members of his committee seemed prepared to offer a bill. Then came a letter from President Roosevelt saying that he believed it inadvisable to undertake separate legislation affecting only two of the six staff corps since all such corps are at present operating under the same promotion law. Although this was the sole thought expressed in the White House letter and no suggestion was made that the Chief Executive is opposed to a general reformation of staff corps promotion, the committee immediately took it as a stop signal and postponed consideration until next year, contenting itself merely with asking the Navy Department

A majority of the officers concerned are dissatisfied with present conditions and want a change—this was clearly evidenced in the survey conducted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To establish the facts, to determine whether any injustices are in prospect to any groups by continuation of present conditions, and to avoid any injustices in the future, the committee should have continued its hearings on the subject.

Service Humor

The Importance of Royalty

United States Military Academy,
Dear Joe Gish:

Did you see in the papers about the remission of punishment when the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark gave us the once over? I don't know how it came about, but I guess the old Jay must have realized that if I wasn't in the pee-rade, His Highness would have asked where I was. That would have reflected upon the Institution so he thought he'd better wipe the slate clean, and issued the order. It came in pretty handy because I was in dutch, and I was just about to write to the old folks and tell them to get ready to serve the fatted calf. Of course, I'm used to Kings and Queens. I've had a few of them myself, and there's hardly a night that I don't hear Cols. & Co., talking about them, and they certainly do admire to see them. A Crown Prince and Princess are a different breed of cats. At that I'll say this Olaf and his wife were a royal pair to draw to. As I said it was because of me that Jay issued that order remitting punishments, but some say, no, it was the Crown Prince that suggested he'd like it so he could be popular, but there are others who insist that old Pop Precedent was responsible, and it's the truth that Jay is a man who reverences that guy. Anyhow, it's said that they did the same thing when Queen Marie came to the Point years ago. She was a beaut, and the Supe fell for her and he wanted to show his power and he remitted punishments. Well, all he got was a stroll along Flirtation Walk and Jay got that much, though Olaf was along and Marie didn't have a husband. But that's all gossip, and you can believe it or not. Now I'm writing to tip you off about what we got so you can get your Supe to remit punishments when the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark are with you next week. I'm told he's a hard boiled egg but he'll want a decoration too, and if he won't come across why not slip a note to His Highness asking him to say innocently to the Supe that he thought it such a nice compliment to his Norwegian relations to remit punishments. That's all. Any more would spoil it. And I bet you'll get the order.

Here's hoping.

Sincerely, Kaydet.

United States Naval Academy,

Dear Kaydet:

That's a swell idea, and we'll see whether we can work it. Brownie might have some such idea in the old bean. When I went around yesterday to make my duty call I said to myself "be nonchalant," so I said something about Royalty being at West Point, and how nice it was, and I guess it would be just as nice for us to have the Danish pair next week. There was a twinkle in the old Salt's eye before I got through and I got red and didn't say any more. And he just stood there and I got redder and redder, and he asked me if my class standing was all right, and then he changed the subject. Well, he had a good time, if I didn't. Anyhow we sent a telegram to the Prince like this: "Did you notice that out of compliment to the Crown Prince and Princess, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy remitted punishments and the enthusiasm with which the Corps of Cadets greeted them?" We signed the message "Annapolis," and if he's got any sense at all he'll get the connection. Don't you think so? Now we've been talking a lot about this matter, and we've got this idea. These Royalties are coming too thick—the British are next. We ought to get up a round robin to all the rulers inviting them to visit us one pair a month for the next four years. That would mean our punishments would be remitted every month. Talk it over, won't you?

Sincerely, Joe Gish.

RESULT

King George VI, London.

Petition Your Majesty advise Superintendents Military Naval Academies you appreciate grant credits as well as remit punishments to celebrate your visits.

Kaydet-Joe Gish.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. L.—The time in hospital in 1919, not in line of duty, War Department officials inform us, will have to be made good for retirement.

M. E. G.—The next course of instruction at the Subsistence Research Laboratory, Chicago, Ill., will begin about Sept. 15. The exact date has not yet been determined. There will probably be two courses, depending on whether sufficient funds for transportation are authorized. If there is a second course it will start in February. Your application may be filed now.

W. R. B.—The badges about which you asked may be purchased at any military clothing or insignia firm; they are not furnished by the War Department.

L. D. R.—The information you requested, so far as known, is not available under any single cover. The War Department does not have it and states that changes in insignia are so rapid that it is impossible to keep such data up to date. Reference to a copy of Jane's Fighting Ships will give you information as to insignia of the world's naval officers.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Maj. E. H. Brainard, USMC, Chief of Marine Corps Aviation has resigned from the service to take the position of vice president of one of the country's largest aircraft corporations. His first duties in his new position will consist of inspection trips to the airports and facilities controlled by the corporation.

20 Years Ago

The rifle, pistol and musketry competitions of the American Expeditionary Force, which opened on May 5, on the d'Auvoir range near Lemans, France, in the presence of General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, are the greatest shooting competitions in the history of any army in the world.

30 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, USN, has been nominated for Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy. He is at present engaged in making a series of tests of various kinds of coal for the Navy.

50 Years Ago

Testifying before a Senate committee, General Nelson A. Miles declared that the entire Pacific Coast is undefended and at the mercy of an attacking fleet. He stated that twenty-five million dollars would provide sufficient defenses for the area.

75 Years Ago

The cornerstone of the arsenal about to be built at Rock Island, Ill., was laid on April 21, with simple but interesting ceremonies. The excavation has been made in solid rock, at great cost.

War Department Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Robert McC. Beck, jr., rel. from GSC; from Wash., D. C., to Ft. William McKinley, P. I., to command Philippine Div., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.
Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, from Ft. William McKinley, P. I., to command, Philippine Dept.
Maj. Gen. John H. Hughes, from Philippine Dept., to Hq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.
Brig. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, prior orders from Ft. Logan, Colo., to 22nd Inf. Brigade, Schofield Bks., T. H., amended to office of C. of S., Wash., D. C.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Wallace C. Philoon, (Inf.), from det. to GSC; from Wash., D. C., Sept. 6, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.
Lt. Col. Robert L. Spragins, (Inf.), from Schofield Bks., T. H., to Ft. Shafter, T. H., Sept. 10.
Lt. Col. Henry B. Cheadle, (Inf.), from Barcelona, Spain, to Budapest, Hungary, as military attache to Hungary.
Maj. Thomas E. Roderick, (Inf.), rel. from GSC; from Hawaiian Dept., to Hawaiian Dept., duty with Inf.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, the IG
Col. Franc Lecocq, (CAC), ret. for age, May 31.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Following from station indicated to QM School, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, as students: Maj. Wallace J. Redner, Ft. Riley, Kans., and Capt. Lewis E. Snell, (FA), Madison Bks., N. Y.
Capt. Charles A. Jones, jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., as student.
Following captains from Philadelphia, Pa., to duty as asst. to QM, station indicated: Arthur C. Ramsey, (Inf.), Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and William D. Schas, (Inf.), Jefferson Bks., Mo.
1st Lt. Edmund C. R. Lasher, from Chicago, Ill., May 18, to N. Y. Port of Embarkation.
1st Lt. Charles G. Calloway, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to C and GS School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Sept. 2, as student.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG
Medical Corps
Col. William Denton, from Wash., D. C., June 24, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.
Lt. Col. Robert DuR. Harden, from Wash., D. C., Aug. 30, to N. Y. Port of Embarkation.
Lt. Col. Daniel C. Campbell, from Wash., D. C., Aug. 18, to station hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Lt. Col. William C. Munly, from Governors Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, to Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York, N. Y.
Lt. Col. John J. McCormick, from Wash., D. C., June 28, to ORC duty, Denver, Colo., temp. duty, Sept. 13, Medical Fld. Service School, Carlisle Bks., Pa., Dec. 21, temp. duty, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, New York, N. Y., sail N. Y., Jan. 26.
Lt. Col. Arthur H. Nylen, from Wash., D. C., June 15, to ORC duty, Hartford, Conn.
Lt. Col. William B. Foster, from Hot Springs National Park, Ark., June 15, to office of Surgeon General, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Hugh R. Gilmore, jr., from Wash., D. C., Aug. 18, to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, temp. duty, Carlisle Bks., Pa., Dec. 21.
Capt. James G. Moore, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., July 1, to Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y.
Capt. Gus W. Neece, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Wright Fld., Ohio, temp. duty Randolph Fld., Tex.
Capt. Kenneth F. Ernst, from Wash., D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 20.
1st Lt. Jay J. Palmer, prior orders from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Ft. Slocum, N. J., amended to Ft. Hancock, N. J.
Dental Corps
Lt. Col. Eugene A. Smith, from Kelly Fld., Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Aug. 5.
1st Lt. Robert B. Loos, prior orders from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston Aug. 3, revoked.
Medical Administrative Corps
Capt. Richard H. McElwain, retired at own request, Aug. 31, Omaha, Nebr.

1st Lt. Thomas R. Jones, from Philippine Dept., to N. Y. Port of Embarkation.
2nd Lt. James T. Johnson, from Denver, Colo., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., Sept. 7.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Capt. Harold F. Chrisman, from Seattle, Wash., to Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Cambridge, Mass., as student, Sept. 10, sail S. F., June 28.
Capt. Samuel J. Adams, from Atlanta, Ga., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
Capt. Clarence A. Frank, from Hawaiian Dept., to Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. David B. Latimer, from Chicago, Ill., to Chanute Fld., Ill.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Capt. Vincent J. Esposito, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.
Capt. Colby M. Myers, prior orders from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., amended to Eng. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., duty with staff and faculty.
Capt. Edward M. Markham, jr., prior orders to Sacramento, Calif., amended to duty as asst. to dist. engr., San Francisco Eng. Dist.
Capt. Francis H. Falkner, from Ft. Du Pont, Del., July 1, to Huntington, W. Va., as asst. to dist. engr.
1st Lt. Robert Erlenkotter, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 1.
1st Lt. Joseph L. Johnson, from Little Rock, Ark., May 1, to Newport, Ark., as asst. to Dist. Engr.
Following second lieutenants from Hawaiian Dept., to Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., as students, Sept. 19: Vincent C. Frisby and Gerard J. Forney.
2nd Lt. Charles F. Mitchell, from Berkeley, Calif., to 5th Engrs., Ft. Belvoir, Va., sail S. F., July 18.
2nd Lt. Miles H. Thompson, prior orders from Hawaiian Dept., to Mass. Institute of Technology, Sept. 28, amended to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., as student, Sept. 25.
2nd Lt. Robert S. Palmer, prior orders from Ft. Logan, Colo., May 25, to Univ. of Calif., amended to Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., as student, Sept. 19, temp. duty, Camp Perry, Ohio.
2nd Lt. Howard A. Morris, from Ft. Logan, Colo., June 1, to Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y., as student, Sept. 19, temp. duty, Camp Perry, Ohio.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Following required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, May 1, to June 30; Maj. Simpson R. Stribling, Maj. Thomas M. Jervey, Maj. Arthur B. Cusatis, Capt. Edward P. Mechleng, Capt. Wiley T. Moore, Capt. Ralph H. Bassett, and Capt. James S. Neary.
1st Lt. Francis J. McMorrow, (CAC), from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, temp. duty, First Army Maneuvers, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., Sept. 1.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO
Maj. James Lawrence, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 44th NG Divisional Area, Orange, N. J., sail S. F., Aug. 19.
Following required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, one month and six days, May 1: Maj. James C. Van Ingen, Maj. William H. Murphy, Capt. Haydn P. Roberts, Capt. Wesley T. Guest and Capt. Herbert G. Messer.
Capt. Dwight L. Mulkey, from Hollywood, Calif., to SC Photographic Laboratory, Wash., D. C., sail S. F., July 18.
1st Lt. Francis F. Uhrhane, from Anchorage, Alaska, to Aircraft Radio Laboratory, Wright Fld., Ohio.
2nd Lt. Walter B. Reas, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Lt. Col. Theodore Barnes, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Aug. 10, to duty with GHQ Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.
Lt. Col. Benjamin A. Brackenbury, from Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, to Edgewood Chemical Warfare Depot, Md.
Capt. Ralph H. Tate, prior orders from Army War College, to office of Asst. Secy. of War, Wash., D. C., amended to Office of C. of S., Wash., D. C., July 1, duty with GSC.
Capt. Joseph F. Battley, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Sept. 1, to Office, Asst. Secy. of War, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Clarence H. Gunderson, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Mass. Institute of Technology, as student, June 1.
(Please turn to Page 839)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

April 27, 1939

Rear Adm. Sinclair Gannon, det. Comdt. 11th Nav. Dist., June 20; to duty as Sr. Mbr., Pacific Coast Section, Bd. Inspn. & Survey, Long Beach.

Rear Adm. George F. Neal, det. Sr. Mbr. Pacific Coast Section, Bd. of Inspn. & Survey, Long Beach, June or July; to duty as Pres. Genl. Ct.-Martial, 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco.

Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, det. as Chief of Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., June; to duty as Comdr. Battle Force.

Capt. Charles W. Crosse, det. Naval Acad., June; to chief of staff & aide, Comdr. Base Force.

Capt. Marc A. Mitscher, det. Comdr. Patrol Wing 1, June; to duty as Asst. Chief of Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Comdr. George C. Dyer, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., June; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force, as aide & flag secy.

Comdr. Rex L. Hicks, det. Philadelphia, May 26; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Eugene M. Woodson, det. as Dist. Intelligence Office, 5th Nav. Dist., May; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph F. Bolger, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, May or June; to command VO-4 (West Virginia).

Lt. Comdr. Horace B. Butterfield, det. CO, VCS-9 (Honolulu) June 14; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas S. Combs, det. staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Scg. Force, June 20; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Harold W. Eaton, det. as engr. officer; to duty as nav. officer, Salt Lake City.

Lt. Comdr. Forrest M. O'Leary, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., June; to command Subm. Div. 7 & on bd. a subm. of that div.

Lt. Comdr. Elmer R. Runquist, det. Saratoga, May 23; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Lt. Comdr. Wendell G. Switzer, det. CO, VP-4 (Ranger) May; to staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, as gunnery officer. Ora. April 8 revoked.

Lt. Thomas Burrowes, ora. March 14 modified. To Moffett as exec. officer; instead Ralph Talbot.

Lt. Edward F. Crowe, duty as asst. fire control officer, New Mexico.

Lt. Peter F. Hunt, det. Maryland; continue trinit. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Lt. Ernest W. Lamons, det. Arkansas, May; to Office of Inspn. of Nav. Matl. Cincinnati Dist., Cincinnati.

Lt. John N. Ople, 3rd, det. NYd., Wash., May; to Philadelphia as gunnery officer.

Lt. Charles T. Singleton, jr., det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., May; to Shaw as exec. officer.

Lt. Julius F. Way, det. Babbitt, May 20; to Naval Acad.

Lt. Jack Bankhead Williams, det. Arizona, May 10; to Concord as engr. officer.

Lt. (jg) Robert H. Kellher, det. Whitney, May 10; to home, relieved all active duty.

April 28, 1939

Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, det. Director of Nav. Intelligence, Navy Dept., June; to duty as Comdr. Dest. Flotilla 1.

Rear Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, det. Comdr. Battleship Div. 1, May 27; to duty as Chief of Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, det. chief of staff & aide, Comdr. Base Force, June or July; to command Seattle.

Comdr. Ernest W. Broadbent, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., May; to command Albat.

Comdr. Harold J. Nelson, det. Aide to Asst. Sec. Navy, Navy Dept. on May 1; to Louisville, as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Laurence A. Abercrombie, det. Naval Acad., May; to Arizona as gunnery officer.

Lt. Comdr. Gerard F. Galpin, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, May 20; to Pensacola as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Kenneth H. Noble, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., May; to command Downes.

Lt. Comdr. Merle A. Sawyer, det. Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., June 1; to staff, Comdr. Dest. Flotilla 1, as gunnery officer.

Lt. Comdr. Donald R. Tallman, det. Naval Acad., May; to Maryland as gunnery officer.

Lt. Comdr. Elwood M. Tillson, det. Naval Acad., May; to Utah as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. John M. Will, det. CO, Porpoise, May or June; to staff, Comdr. Subm. (Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Lt. Col. Emmett W. Skinner, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to duty as an Inspector-Instructor, 2nd Battalion, MCR, Boston, Mass.

Lt. Col. William McN. Marshall, abt. July 17, det. 2nd Battalion, MCR, Boston, Mass., to FMF, MCR, San Diego, Calif.

Maj. Franklin G. Cowie, abt. June 1, relieved from additional duty with Marine Corps Schools, will continue aviation duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, FMF.

Maj. William J. Wallace, abt. June 1, assigned to additional aviation duty on Staff of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.

Maj. Jesse L. Perkins, abt. June 1, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NAD, St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Maj. Lee H. Brown, abt. June 15, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept.

Maj. Raymond P. Coffman, AQM, abt. May 11, det. MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I., to Depot of Supplies, Marine Corps, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Maj. William O. Brice, abt. June 14, det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Maj. William J. Whaling, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico.

Capt. Lofton R. Henderson, abt. June 1, relieved from additional duty with Marine Corps Schools, will continue aviation duty with 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF.

Capt. Raymond E. Hopper, abt. June 1, relieved from additional duty with Marine Corps Schools, will continue aviation duty with 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF.

Capt. Verne J. McCaul, abt. June 1, relieved from additional duty with Marine Corps Schools, will continue aviation duty with 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Brig., FMF.

Capt. Augustus W. Cockrell, abt. June 1, det. MCB, San Diego, Calif., to FMF, that Base.

Capt. Earle S. Davis, abt. June 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to MB, NYd., Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Richard P. Ross, jr., abt. June 10, det. USS Reina Mercedes, Annapolis, Md., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Luther S. Moore, abt. May 15, det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va., to 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Thomas B. White, abt. June 12, det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, to 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego.

Capt. Frank M. June, abt. June 20, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego.

Capt. August Larson, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Robert G. Hunt, abt. June 20, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., for duty in Office of Paymaster.

Capt. Thomas G. Ennis, abt. June 3, det. (Please turn to Page 839)

Ansell, Ansell & Marshall

Attorneys at Law

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Force, U. S. Flt. as engr. officer.

Lt. Joseph A. Callaghan, det. Subm. Base, New London, May; to command Porpoise.

Lt. MacDonald C. Malna, det. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, May 22; to Pensacola.

Lt. William M. Nation, det. Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, United Aircraft Corp., Sikorsky Vought Aircraft Div., Stratford, June; to Patrol Sqdn. 21.

Lt. Charles M. Ryan, det. Naval Acad., May; to Flusser as exec. officer.

Lt. Jesse C. Sowell, det. Naval Acad., May; to command Decatur.

Lt. Winthrop E. Terry, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, May; to Lexington as communication officer.

Lt. George H. Wales, det. NYd., Wash., May 26; to Dolphin.

Lt. (jg) Thomas R. Kurtz, jr., det. Naval Acad., May 27; to Nevada.

Lt. (jg) John Robert Moore, det. Naval Acad., May 27; to Lexington.

Lt. (jg) Alvin F. Richardson, det. Naval Acad., May 27; to Mississippi.

Lt. (jg) Leland G. Shaffer, det. Naval Acad., May 27; to New Orleans.

Ens. Jack E. Mansfield, det. Saratoga, May 15; to c.f.o. Wilson & on bd. when comm.

Ens. Harry E. Woodworth, det. Nashville, May 13; to Decatur.

Ens. Richard L. Myers (SC), det. Nav. Finance & Supply School, Phila., May; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor.

April 29, 1939

Comdr. Kneifer McGinnis, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May or June; to 9th Nav. Dist. Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. Cdr. James V. Carney, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., in May or June; to staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Setg. Force, as engr. officer for aircraft engines.

Lt. Comdr. Leo B. Schulten, det. USS Texas abt. May 27; to USS Whitney as executive officer.

Lt. Cdr. Karl A. Thieme, det. USS Warrington abt. May 16; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Cdr. John F. Wegforth, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., abt. June 1; to USS Wright as nav. officer.

Lt. Francis E. Bardwell, det. staff, Cdr. Patrol Wing 5, in May or June; to Patrol Sqdn. 15.

Lt. Eugene F. McDaniel, ors. Jan. 24 modified. To Nav. Boiler Lab., Navy Yd., Phila., Pa.; instead Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Carl A. Peterson, det. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif. abt. May 27; to USS California.

Lt. (jg) Christian L. Ewald, det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) John R. Lewis, det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) Henry L. Muller, det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Beaver.

Lt. (jg) Marcus R. Peppard, jr., det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. James F. Ellis, jr., det. USS Savannah abt. May 6; to USS New York.

Capt. Harry E. Jenkins (MC), det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May or June; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lt. Anselm C. Hohn (MC), duty involving flying Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May. Lt. Fitz-John Weddell, jr. (MC), det. Univ. of Penn. Grad. School of Med., Phila., Pa. abt. June 5; to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. Cdr. Sidney P. Vaughn (SC), det. Flt. Air Base, San Pedro, Calif. in June; to USS Medusa.

Lt. (jg) Joseph M. Lyle (SC), det. USS Beaver in July; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Thomas E. Norris (SC), det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H. in July; to nearest Nav. District on Pacific Coast.

Ens. Thomas Fuller (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS West Virginia.

Ens. Karl A. Grubb, jr. (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Lexington.

Ens. Wallace F. Millson (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Whitney.

Ens. Winston H. Schloef (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Ens. George T. Walte (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Dest. Div. 12.

Ens. Robert M. Whittemore (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Melville.

Lt. Cdr. Horatio C. Sexton (CC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C. in May; to staff, Cdr. Subm. Force, U. S. Flt., as force constructor.

May 1, 1939

Comdr. Allen P. Plagg, det. Nav. Air Sta.,

Anacostia, D. C., about May 2; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. Ralph A. Ofstie, det. USS Enterprise about June 15; to staff, Cdr. Carrier Div. 1, as operations officer.

Lt. Comdr. James H. Doyle, duty as aide, Comdt. 16th Nav. Dist., Rear Adm. John M. Smellie.

Lt. Comdr. Vernon Huber, det. USS Raleigh about June 15; to instn. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Marion N. Little, ors. Feb. 28 modified. Det. USS Idaho about April 17; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Douglas B. Brokenshire, det. VS-6 (USS Enterprise) in May or June; to staff, Cdr. Patrol Wing 5 as communication officer. Ors. Feb. 28 to Patrol Sqdn. 15 revoked.

Lt. Harry L. Ferguson, jr., ors. Jan. 31 modified. To USS Nashville instead USS Smith.

Lt. Paul Foley, jr., det. VCS-4 (USS Houston) about June 15; to VCS-4 (USS Northampton).

Lt. Norman W. Sears, det. C. O., Sequoia in May; to command USS Ontario.

Lt. John J. Shaffer, 3rd, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to staff, Cdr. Battleship Div. 1, as radio officer.

Lt. William O. Sneed, jr., det. Naval Academy about May 20; to staff, Cdr. Battleship Div. 2, as radio officer.

Lt. Charles W. Wilkins, det. Aide and Flag secy. on staff, Cdr. Minecraft, Battle Force, in May or June; to staff, Cdr. Subm. Force, U. S. Flt., as aide and flag secy.

Lt. (jg) George A. Crawford, det. USS Pruitt in June; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Gordon A. Griffin, det. USS Conyngham about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) John Harlike, det. USS Richmond about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Edwin E. Lord, det. USS Tillman; to USS Semmes.

Lt. (jg) Francis X. Maher, jr., det. USS Memphis about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Charles H. S. Murphy, det. USS Ralph Talbot about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Reginald Rutherford, det. USS Cincinnati about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Archibald Stone, jr., det. USS Cincinnati about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Walter V. Combs, jr., det. USS Balch about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Frank M. Eddy, det. USS Astoria in June; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Malcolm C. McGrath, det. USS Decatur about June 17; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Frank M. Robinson, det. Setg. Force, in June; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Comdr. John P. Owen (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C. in May; to staff, Cdr. in Chief, Asiatic Flt., as fleet surgeon.

Lt. Comdr. Ray W. Hayworth (MC), det. Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 2, 1939

Capt. Cortlandt C. Baughman, det. Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept. in May; to command USS New Mexico.

Capt. Walter F. Jacobs, det. C. O., USS New Mexico about June 10; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Capt. Alan G. Kirk, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept. in May; to duty as Nav. Attache, and Nav. Attache for Air, American Embassy, London, England.

Capt. Herbert H. Michael, det. C. O., Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va. on May 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Paul Cassard, det. Naval Academy in May or June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Comdr. James P. Compton, det. Naval Academy in May or June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Comdr. John M. Creighton, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., about June 12; to duty as Cdr. Destroyer Div. 12.

Comdr. Randal E. Dees, det. Naval Academy in May; to command USS Winslow.

Comdr. Herbert J. Ray, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May or June; to USS Quincy as executive officer.

Comdr. Joseph R. Redman, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., in May or June; to USS Tuscaloosa as executive officer.

Comdr. Forrest B. Royal, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May; to duty as Mbr., Nav. Mission to Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Comdr. James W. Whitfield, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May or June; to Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Berry, det. Aide and flag secy. staff, Cdr. Subm. Force, U. S. Flt.

about June 17; to USS Milwaukee as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Ransom K. Davis, det. Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept., in May or June; to command USS Worden.

Lt. Comdr. James H. Foskett, det. Aide to Cdt., 12th Nav. Dist., in July; to command USS Neches.

Lt. Noble W. Abrahams, det. USS Nashville about May 26; to command USS Goff.

Lt. Thomas S. Cameron, duty as asst. eng. officer, USS West Virginia.

Lt. Stanton B. Dunlap, det. USS Saratoga in June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Julian B. Jordan, duty as asst. engr. officer, USS Oklahoma.

Lt. Lyle L. Koepke, ors. Feb. 20 modified. To VCS-4 (USS Pensacola).

Lt. Alexander M. Kowalsky, jr., duty as asst. engr. officer, USS Tennessee.

Lt. Victor D. Long, det. Naval Academy in May; to staff Cdr. Battleship Div. 1, Battle Force, as aide and flag secy.

Lt. Dudley W. Morton, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa. about May 13; to USS Fairfax as exec. officer.

Lt. Harrison B. Southworth, det. as asst. engr. officer; to duty as communication officer, USS West Virginia.

Lt. Orson R. Sutherland, ors. March 18 further modified. To Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., instead of Office of Insp. of Nav. Matl., Chicago, Ill.

Lt. Raymond R. Waller, det. VCS-5 (USS Chicago) in June; to command VCS-7 (USS San Francisco).

Lt. William Leslie Wright, det. staff, Cdr. Subm. Force, U. S. Flt. as aide and flag lt. in June; to staff, Cdr. Subm. Force, Rear Adm. W. L. Friedell as aide and flag lt.

Lt. (jg) Frank D. Latta, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in June; Ors. Jan. 3 modified. To Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; instead Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ens. John C. Kelly, det. USS Arizona about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Robert G. Heiner (MC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about July 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Charles F. Behrens (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y. about May 15; to Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. John L. Enyart (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about May 15; to USS Antares.

Capt. William J. Hine (SC), det. staff, Cdr. Battle Force, in July; to 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego, Calif.

Comdr. David W. Mitchell (SC), det. USS Nevada in June; to Bu. S. & A. Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Robert F. Batchelder (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in June; to USS California.

Ens. Jack J. Appleby (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Saratoga.

Ens. Phillip F. Ashler (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. on May 19; to USS Arkansas.

Ens. Wallace L. Atkinson, jr. (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. on May 19; to USS Nevada.

Ens. Richard C. Carey (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS New Mexico.

Ens. James J. Davis, jr. (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Destroyers, Battle Force.

Ens. Frank E. Floyd, jr. (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS New York.

Ens. Philip H. Fox (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Destroyer Div. 2.

Ens. John R. Johnston (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Ranger.

Ens. Fowler W. Martin (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS California.

Ens. Martin Miller (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Argonne.

Ens. Charles F. Palmer (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Mississippi.

Ens. James F. Parker (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Arkansas.

Ens. Franklin D. Smith (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Idaho.

Ens. Maynard G. Stokes (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Destroyer Div. 5.

Ens. Stanton M. Trott (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to Dest. Sqdn. 10.

Ens. Robert P. Webber (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa. in May; to USS Arizona.

May 3, 1939

Capt. Charles H. Morrison, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept. in May; to c. f. o. USS St. Louis and in command when commissioned.

Capt. Charles M. Yates, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., in June; to command USS San Francisco.

Comdr. Joseph J. Clark, addl. duty as Cdr. Patrol Wing 2, from June 1; to about August 1.

Comdr. Thomas C. Latimore, det. C. O., USS Balch about June 10; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Ion Pursell, det. Naval Academy in May or June; to USS Cincinnati as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Rudolf L. Johnson, det. aide and flag secy. on staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, about June 24; to VB-7 (USS Wasp) as C. O.

Lt. Comdr. Roland P. Kauffman, det. C. O., Nav. Reserve Aviation Base, New York, N. Y., in June; to command VB-6 (USS Enterprise).

Lt. Comdr. Donald E. Wilcox, det. aide and flag lt. on staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, about June 24; to command VS-71 (USS Wasp).

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. D. Woods, det. VS-42 (USS Ranger) in June; to command VS-42 (USS Ranger).

Lt. Dewey H. Collins, duty as communication officer, USS Colorado.

Lt. Harold E. Duryea, det. Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va., about May 31; to USS Shaw as gunnery officer.

Lt. Richard K. Gaines, det. USS Yorktown in June; to staff Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, as aide and flag lt.

Lt. John B. Gragg, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., about May 31; to USS Cincinnati as communication officer.

Lt. Preston V. Mercer, det. Aide and flag secy. on staff, Cdr. Battleship Div. 1, in June; to staff Rear Adm. Russell Willson, Cdr. Battleship Div. 1, as aide and flag secy.

Lt. Bennett W. Wright, det. staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Setg. Force, in June; to VB-5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Francis O. Fletcher, jr., det. USS Babbitt about May 22; to USS New York.

Lt. (jg) Robert M. Hinckley, jr., det. USS Sicard in June; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Fred L. Ruhlmann, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to instn. Univ. of Southern Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.

Ens. Stockton B. Strong, det. USS Vincennes about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. MacDonald Thompson, det. USS Idaho about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Paul J. Riley, det. USS Saratoga about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Richard S. Rogers, det. USS San Francisco about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Henry A. Rowe, det. USS Chicago about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Roger W. Mohle, det. USS New Mexico about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Raymond A. Moore, det. USS Idaho about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Edward H. O'Hare, det. USS New Mexico about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. James S. O'Rourke, det. USS Quincy about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Frank A. Patrlarch, det. USS Detroit about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Donald D. Patterson, det. USS Idaho about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Patrick H. Hart, det. USS Colorado about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Gerald P. Joyce, det. USS Quincy about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Charles R. Dodds, det. USS Arizona about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. David E. Dressendorfer, det. USS Pensacola about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Robert F. Farrington, det. USS Mississippi about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Warren W. Ford, det. USS New Mexico about June 14; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Frederick E. Porter (MC), det. Insp. of Med. Dept. Activities, Atlantic Coast, Wash., D. C., about July 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Carl V. Green, jr. (MC), ors. April 25 modified. To USS Nevada; instead USS Antares.

Lt. Irwin L. V. Norman (MC), det. USS Trenton in June; to USS Omaha.

Capt. George P. Shamer (SC), ors. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Ens. Richard E. Welsh (SC), det. Nav. F. & S. School, Phila., Pa., in May; to USS Texas.

Lt. Comdr. Leland D. Whitgrove (CC), det. Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept., in June; to duty as Mbr., Naval Mission to Colombia, Bogota.

(Continued on Next Page)

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Colombia.
Lt. (jg) Walter E. Baranowski (CC), ors. March 21 modified. To Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; instead Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
Capt. Glenn S. Burrell (CEC), det. Public Works Officer, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in May or June; to Nav. Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., as public works officer.
Lt. Comdr. Frederick R. Hewes (CEC), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., about May 15; to Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.
Lt. (jg) Charles H. Neel (CEC), to duty 14th Nav. Dist., Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Ch. Bosn. Ashley D. Holland, det. USS Ranger in May; to USS Rigel.
Bosn. Adolph M. Bothne, to duty USS Nevada.
Bosn. Robert L. Pearson, to duty Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Ch. Gunner Maurice M. Rodgers, det. USS Enterprise; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.
Gunner Theodore H. Brown, addl. duty as Off. in Chgo., Naval Magazine, Coco Solo, C. Z.
Gunner Henry L. Delaney, to duty USS Dobbin.
Gunner Alexander A. Sproule, to duty Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.
Mach. George B. Gooding, to duty USS Saratoga.
Mach. William I. Hobbs, to duty USS Tennessee.

Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 837)

NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.
1st Lt. George N. Carroll, on reporting at MCB, San Diego, assigned to duty with FMF, that Base.
1st Lt. Sidney S. Wade, abt. June 15, det. MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to MB, Quantico, Va.
1st Lt. Joseph L. Dickey, abt. June 19, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to Postgraduate School, NA, Annapolis, Md.
1st Lt. Gould P. Groves, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, ordered report Comdt., 3rd Nav. Dist., for temporary duty for about four weeks, then to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
1st Lt. Robert A. McGill, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, ordered report Comdt., 3rd Nav. Dist., for temporary duty for about four weeks, then to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
1st Lt. Marshall A. Tyler, abt. June 12, det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, to 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego.
1st Lt. Maurice T. Ireland, abt. June 19, det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, to Postgraduate School, NA, Annapolis, Md.
2nd Lt. Howard G. Kirgis, abt. May 10, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, via USS Sirius, sailing San Diego, May 16.
2nd Lt. William H. Barba, abt. May 10, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., via USS Sirius, sailing San Diego, May 16.
2nd Lt. Robert H. Richard, abt. May 10, det. MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., via USS Sirius, sailing San Diego, May 16.
2nd Lt. George F. Britt, abt. June 3, det. MB, Norfolk NYd., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
2nd Lt. Daniel J. Hennessy, abt. May 20, det. MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
2nd Lt. Charles R. Nicholson, abt. May 20, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
2nd Lt. Malcolm O. Donohoo, abt. May 20, det. MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
2nd Lt. Joseph A. Gerath, jr., abt. June 3, det. MB, SB, New London, Conn., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
2nd Lt. Harold J. Mitchener, abt. May 15, det. MB, Puget Sound NYd., Bremerton, Wash., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
2nd Lt. John B. Heles, abt. June 20, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
2nd Lt. Robert F. Scott, abt. June 20, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
2nd Lt. Edward W. DuRant, jr., abt. June

10, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to MB, NYd., Charleston, S. C.
2nd Lt. Henry S. Massie, abt. May 15, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
2nd Lt. Donald C. Merker, abt. June 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to USS Reina Mercedes, Annapolis, Md.
2nd Lt. John P. Haines, jr., abt. June 25, det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, to Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.
2nd Lt. George A. Graves, abt. June 1, det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, MB, Quantico, to Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.
2nd Lt. Leonard M. Mason, det. MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to MD, World's Fair, New York, N. Y.

Ch. Pay Ck. George W. Stahl, abt. June 1, det. MD, AE, Peiping, China, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 837)

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Lt. Col. Horace T. Appleton, from Amherst, Mass., to ORC duty, Los Angeles, Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.
Capt. Charles E. Morrison, from Chester, Pa., Aug. 1, to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Capt. Frederick W. Fenn, from Johnson City, Tenn., Aug. 15, to 1st Cav. Brig., Ft. Clarke, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA
Col. John N. Groely, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, as military attaché, temp. duty, office of Asst. C. of S., G-2, Wash., D. C.
Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, retired for age, June 30, as brigadier general, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Bertram Frankenberg, from Providence, R. I., to 7th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.
Lt. Col. William Alexander, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to NG, Providence, R. I., sail S. F., July 18.
Lt. Col. Carl C. Bank, from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., Aug. 10.
Lt. Col. Lloyd E. Jones, from Ft. Humphreys, D. C., Sept. 1, to Univ. of Mo.
Maj. John McDowell, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, to NG, Richfield, Utah.
Maj. Dana C. Schmahl, from Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 1, to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Maj. John H. Carriker, from Duluth, Minn.,

to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.
Maj. Martin C. Walton, jr., from Dallas, Tex., Sept. 10, to 5th FA, Madison Bks., N. Y.

Maj. Edward S. Ott, prior orders from 83rd FA, Ft. Benning, Ga., July 1, to Inf. School, amended to det. to GSC; to War Dept. GS, Wash., D. C., Sept. 13.

Maj. William C. Dunkel, from Newport, R. I., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Maj. Albert C. Donovan, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, July 1, to ORC duty, Providence, R. I.

Maj. Cyril Bassich, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, to ORC duty, New Haven, Conn.

Maj. Sumner M. Smith, from South Bend, Ind., May 4, to home and await retirement.

Capt. Millard Pierson, from Ft. Riley, Kans., Aug. 1, to Univ. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.

Capt. Raymond H. Coombs, prior orders from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., amended to transfer to OD, Aug. 1; to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Capt. Mason F. Stober, prior orders from West Point, N. Y., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 15, amended to sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Capt. David G. Erskine, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 1st Obs., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Edwin S. Brewster, jr., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 1, to ORC duty, Minneapolis, Minn.

Capt. Lee V. Harris, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., July 1, to ORC duty, Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. James F. Ammerman, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

1st Lt. Louis T. Heath, prior orders from Ft. Knox, Ky., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., revoked.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC

Capt. John H. Kochevar, from Panama Canal Dept., to Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Del.

Capt. Peter W. Shunk, from Cambridge, Mass., to 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.

1st Lt. William H. Harris, prior orders from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., amended to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

1st Lt. Ernest F. Heidland, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., May 8, to USA, mine planter, "General Edward O. C. Ord."

2nd Lt. Clarence A. Langford, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., June 24.

2nd Lt. Paul R. Cornwall, prior orders from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1, revoked.
2nd Lt. David B. Nye, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.

Col. Henry Hossfield, retired for age, May 31.

Col. Paul H. McCook, retired at own request, Sept. 30, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Col. George A. Herbst, retired for age, May 31, New York, N. Y.

Col. Francis M. Maddox, retired for age, May 31, Bangor, Me.

Col. Horace P. Hobbs, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to home and await retirement, sail S. F., Aug. 30.

Col. Ben F. Ristine, from Council Bluffs, Ia., June 28, to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Lt. Col. William H. Jones, prior orders from Ft. Devens, Mass., to ORC duty, Enid, Okla., revoked.

Lt. Col. Samuel J. Heldner, from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to ORC duty, San Diego, Calif., sail N. Y., June 1.

Lt. Col. James A. Van Fleet, from San Diego, Calif., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., sail S. F., Aug. 10.

Lt. Col. George A. Sanford, prior orders to det. to GSC, Sept. 10; from Denver, Colo., to Hawaiian Dept., amended to Panama Canal Dept., sail S. F., Aug. 19.

Lt. Col. Emil F. Reinhardt, from Wash., D. C., to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., sail N. Y., June 8.

Lt. Col. Oliver A. Hess, from Ft. George Wright, Wash., Aug. 15, to ORC duty, La Crosse, Wis.

Lt. Col. Gregory Holstington, from Baltimore, Md., to 7th Inf., Chilkoot Bks., Alaska, sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Maj. John H. Rodman, from Omaha, Nebr., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Maj. Richard F. Fairchild, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., July 15, to NG, Salisbury, Md.

Maj. Morrill W. Marston, prior orders to det. to GSC; from Ft. Humphreys, D. C., to Panama Canal Dept., amended to det. to GSC, Sept. 10, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Maj. Charles S. Pettee, from Eugene, Ore., Aug. 15, to Township High School, Waukegan, Ill.

Maj. Lamar Weaver, from Grand Forks, N. D., July 20, to ORC duty, 4th CA, Jacksonville, Fla.

(Please turn to Page 846)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The feverish competition between Great Britain and France and the Axis Powers to gain the support of the smaller states of Europe has been one of the developments of the week. On the part of the former, the purpose as described by Hitler but denied by Chamberlain, is to encircle Germany and Italy with steel bayonets and steel ships. On the part of the latter, it is through non-aggression pacts, to make futile the Anglo-French effort. To date, the British-French accessions are Poland, Roumania and Greece. The negotiations with Russia have been temporarily halted as a result of the replacement of Maxim Litvinoff as Commissar for Foreign Affairs by Vyacheslav Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. Litvinoff is said to have retired because of heart trouble, but it is significant that at the moment of his resignation he was approaching an understanding with London and Paris based upon a pact of mutual assistance, which would cover not only Europe but Asia. Embarrassing to the success of that negotiation was Russian insistence upon modification of the agreements between Great Britain and France with Poland and Roumania whereby under no circumstances would the two former nations aid the two latter against the Soviets, and alteration of the Polish-Roumanian Alliance against Russia. The Warsaw and Bucharest Governments have been apprehensive that acceptance of such proposals would permit Russian troops to enter their territory and, perhaps, remain. With Litvinoff out of the picture, it is apparent the Soviet Government will look with new caution upon suggestions emanating from London and Paris. Free from immediate threat from the Stalin Government, Hitler can address himself with greater vigor to the adjustment of his dispute with Poland, which includes German annexation of Danzig and a road through the Polish Corridor. It is understood the British and French are advising Poland to agree to the Danzig demand, but Poland will fight if a passage across the Corridor be established. In connection with the latter, it is significant that before moving Hitler has sought to negotiate a set of non-aggression pacts with the Baltic States. The Scandinavian nations are asserting that as they propose to remain neutral in case of war, such pacts are unnecessary. The effect of Hitler's move will be to prevent them from accepting guarantees for their protection such as have been welcomed by Poland, Roumania and Greece. Hitler has succeeded in obtaining Latvia's agreement to a non-aggression pact, and the German element in the neighboring state of Estonia will require that Government to take like action. As Lithuania adjoins East Prussia and must comply with German wishes as was evidenced in the case of Memel, the Berlin Government may be said to have succeeded in eliminating the eastern shore of the Baltic, up to the point of Russian control, from the Anglo-French encirclement policy. With Soviet disposition to refrain from entering into any agreements with either Great Britain and France on the one hand, and the Axis Powers on the other, the governments of Finland and the Scandinavian Nations are embarrassed since Hitler has taken the position that rejection of his non-aggression pact proposals implies leaning toward his enemies.

Reports from England show a gradual stiffening of the British determination to halt Hitler. However, Chamberlain remains determined not to involve the Empire in war, and a like attitude continues in Paris. As to Hitler's speech last week, the President has indicated that it does not deserve an answer from him at this time. However, he will be prepared to move in case he concludes that a further step in behalf of the maintenance of peace is desirable.

Army Pay Legislation—Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, this week continued his program of sponsoring pay legislation for the Army by introducing a bill increasing the pay scale of warrant officers of the Army and of the Army Mine Planter Service. The bill introduced by Senator Sheppard carries out the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee for the warrant officers of the Army. Senator Sheppard last week introduced a bill providing a higher pay scale for the enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh pay grades of the Army and also increasing the benefits to be paid on retirement by permitting specialist pay to be counted in the base pay computation. The details of the bill introduced last week were printed on page 801 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 29.

In introducing these measures, Senator Sheppard said that he was "going to keep the pay issue open." Despite the apathetic attitude of the chairmen of the other interested committees, Senator Sheppard appears to be determined to strive for pay increases for Army personnel in the lower brackets.

The bill which would increase the pay of warrant officers contains recommendations made in the first priority of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee's report. It provides the monthly base pay of warrant officers of the Army shall be \$148, with warrant officers (master) of the AMPS to receive \$190. Under the bill, first mates would receive \$100, second mates, \$148, engineers, \$180 and assistant engineers, \$148.

The measure further provides that all warrant officers shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay upon completion of their first four years of service, and an additional increase of 5 per cent for each four years' service thereafter, the total of all such raises not to exceed 40 per cent. It is further provided that all warrant officers be paid the same quarters and subsistence allowance that are authorized for commissioned officers of the second pay period. If the bill is enacted, warrant officers on the retired list would be entitled to have their retired pay computed on the basis of the pay scale outlined above.

Navy Dirigible Construction—The Navy Department's decision to construct only a small dirigible under the authority of Congress to build a large experimental one received a rebuke this week from the House Appropriations committee, which granted funds for beginning the construction but specified that it was doing so "in the hope and expectation that a larger ship will be decided upon." The committee felt that the practical course would be to build one of the Akron type, though smaller, with airplane carrying features. The Naval Expansion Act, approved May 17, 1938, the committee stated in its report, "authorized an appropriation of \$3,000,000, to be expended at the discretion of the President for the construction of a rigid airship of

American design and construction of a capacity not to exceed 3,000,000 cubic feet either fabric or metal covered to be used for training, experimental, and development purposes. In consequence of such authorization, the President authorized the invitation of bids for an airship not to exceed 325 feet in length, which would mean a ship of about 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity. Bids accordingly were invited and there was but one regular bidder. This bidder bid on a 325-foot ship and accompanied such proposal with an alternate bid upon a 650-foot ship of 3,000,000-cubic-foot capacity within the authorized limit of cost. The committee sees no need to expend funds upon any more small ships. The Navy has enough of them now for 'training, experimental, and development' purposes. The practical course, it would seem, would be to build a smaller ship of the Akron type, with the airplane carrying features. The committee feels that new bids should be invited for a ship of this character or the project abandoned. An initial appropriation of \$500,000 under the authorization in question was included in the Second Deficiency Appropriations Act, 1938. The Budget includes an additional amount of \$500,000, upon the assumption that work would be going forward under an award made under the initial appropriation. The committee recommends the additional appropriation in the hope and expectation that a larger ship will be decided upon, and has included provision for continuing the availability of the initial appropriation, which otherwise might lapse before new bids could be invited and an award made."

Air Corps—Assistant Secretary of War, Johnson, has announced the delivery of the first of three BC-2 basic combat airplanes to the Army Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. This is a single-engined low winged monoplane. The crew consists of pilot and gunner-observer. The approximate wing span is 43 feet, length 23 feet. The wings are of all metal construction and the fuselage of welded tubular steel, fabric covered. The armament is two machine guns, one fixed, firing forward and one flexible, mounted in the rear cockpit. The basic combat type is a training plane which has been made necessary by the high performance of modern combat airplanes and is used as a step up between the basic trainer which the Flying Cadets use at Randolph Field and the combat planes with which Tactical units are provided. A basic combat plane is provided with all of the various instruments, controls and other "gadgets" which the pilot is required to use on modern combat planes and is at the same time small and much cheaper to build and maintain than combat aircraft. In this way a student has an opportunity to receive instruction in proper manipulation and utilizes all of the equipment of a modern airplane while flying a plane that costs from one-third to one-half as much.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Contract for three steel antenna towers for the high frequency transmitting station at Mare Island Navy Yard was awarded this week by the Bureau of Yards and Docks on a bid of \$26,490. Contract for a cofferdam south of shipways No. 3 at Philadelphia Navy Yard was awarded on a bid of \$43,992, and for a hammerhead crane at the yard on a bid of \$64,725.

Corps of Engineers—A lecture on "Engineers in Foreign Armies," by Lt. Paul W. Thompson, CE, who recently returned from duty with the Engineer Corps of the German Army, will feature the annual meeting of the Society of American Military Engineers, at Ft. Belvoir, Va., May 8. Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent for the London Times, will speak on "The International Political and Military Situation."

Both addresses will be made at a technical session in the War Department Theater of the post at 10:45 a. m. The meeting will be opened at 10 a. m. with a business session at which officers and committees will make annual reports, Distinguished Service and Toulmin Medals will be presented, and the incoming president will be inducted into office.

Following a luncheon at 1 p. m., there will be a military demonstration. The Fifth Engineers will pass in review, and will demonstrate hasty obstacles. There will also be a display of engineering equipment.

Navy Medical Corps—Certificates of completion of the eight months' basic course at the Navy Medical School will be given this morning to 24 lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, who will now be assigned to posts with the Navy Department.

Presentation of the certificates will be made by Rear Adm. Harold W. Smith, MC, commanding the Naval Medical Center. Speaker at the ceremonies will be Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy, while Capt. Robert D. Workman, Chief of Chaplains, will deliver the invocation and benediction. The United States Navy band furnished music.

Graduates of the course, all graduates of accredited medical schools who have completed a period of internship in hospitals, are: William W. Ayres, Norman L. Barr, Walter F. Berberich, George L. Calvy, Chalmers R. Carr, Jefferson Davis, George T. Ferguson, Thomas M. Foley, Roald Grant, Robert B. Greenman, Edward L. Hammond, Joseph M. Hanner, Lamar B. Harper, J. William Koett, Peter P. Machung, Edward P. McLarney, Earle E. Metcalfe, Nicholas M. Musso, Joseph M. Picocchi, Marion E. Roudeshush, Alfred L. Smith, Derrick C. Turnipseed, Arthur J. Vandergrind and Sylvester F. Williams.

Army Chaplains—More than 200 chaplains of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve have already indicated that they will attend the Annual Convention of the Chaplain's Association in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 24 and 25. More than 300 are expected to attend the convention. Chaplains from most of the States, from Panama and Hawaii, and representing Jews, Catholics and Protestants are listed among those to be present at the Netherland Plaza Hotel where the convention is to be held. The War Department has authorized the granting of inactive status training credits at the rate of seven a day, to Reserve chaplains, not on active duty, who attend the conclave. Reserve chaplains who are on active duty with the CCC may receive the credits if they attend on a leave status. If attendance is on a detached service status no inactive status credit is authorized.

Among those who will attend the convention are Mr. Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps; Archbishop McNicholas of Cincinnati; Mr. Charles P. Taft; Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau; the president of Hebrew Union College; the president of the Cincinnati Council of Churches; the mayor of Cincinnati; Capt. R. D. Workman, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Navy; the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Fifth Corps Area; the Chief of Staff, Kentucky Military Area, and Col. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army.

U. S. Marine Corps—Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, will leave Washington May 9 for a Southern inspection trip, during which he will speak at commencement exercises at Louisiana State University, and from which he is not expected to return until May 22.

From Washington, General Holcomb will go to Augusta, Ga., where on May 10 he will inspect the 19th Battalion, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. On May 12 he will inspect the Marine barracks at the Pensacola Naval Air Station, and from there he will go to New Orleans, arriving May 13. On May 15 he will inspect the 10th Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve there.

The graduation address at Louisiana State College, Baton Rouge, will be delivered by General Holcomb May 17, after which he will go to Galveston, Texas, to inspect the 15th Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve, May 18, and then return by way of Roanoke, Va., where on May 22 he will review Co. G, 5th Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve.

Civil Engineers Corps—Two assistant civil engineers were commissioned in the Navy this week, it was announced by the Corps of Civil Engineers. One, Lt. (jg) Ira N. Curtis, 1512 North Warren avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., has been assigned to the Charleston Navy Yard, and the other, Lt. (jg) Charles H. Neel, 2336 High street, Denver, Colo., has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Army Industrial College—A visit to the Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head, Md., was made May 1 by 62 officers of the Army Industrial College, accompanied by three instructors. Lectures during the week—one by a union official, the other by a government labor official—stressed labor's part in national defense plans.

On May 3, Dr. William M. Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board and nominee for the National Labor Relations Board, discussed "Labor in Industry," while on May 5, Mr. John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., lectured on "Labor in War."

The May 4 lecture, "The War Load As It Relates to the Optical Industry," was given by Mr. Carl L. Bausch, vice president of Bausch and Lomb Optical Company.

Assignments of General Officers—The War Department announced this week the relief of Maj. Gen. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., as Assistant Chief of Staff, for Operations and Training, War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C., and his assignment as Commanding General of the Philippine Division with headquarters at Ft. William McKinley, near Manila. General Beck, who has been Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Training since March, 1938, will sail for the Philippine Islands to assume command of the Philippine Division in September, 1939.

General Beck will relieve Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, who has commanded the Philippine Division since October, 1938. General Grant will assume command of the Philippine Department upon the relief from that assignment of Maj. Gen. John H. Hughes, whose tour of foreign service expires in the summer of 1939.

Upon his return from the Philippine Islands, General Hughes will be assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the 2nd Corps Area at Governors Island, N. Y.

Field Artillery—Fifteen Field Artillery regiments lost their service batteries this week, in the inauguration of a move to increase the firing power of the Field Artillery by 16 firing batteries.

When the formation of 16 additional firing batteries in nine regiments is completed by the end of this month, the Field Artillery will have 20 more such batteries than this time last year, since four horse-drawn batteries were added recently to the 18th Field Artillery at Ft. Sill (two), the 83d Field Artillery at Ft. Bragg and the 76th Field Artillery, at Ft. Francis E. Warren.

The 16 new batteries to be created will be motorized units and with the four already added, bring the number of firing batteries from 103 to 123.

The regiments which have lost service batteries are: 1st, Ft. Sill; 5th, Madison Barracks; 6th, Ft. Hoyle; 7th, Ft. Ethan Allen; 8th, Schofield Barracks; 10th, Ft. Lewis; 11th, Schofield Barracks; 12th, Ft. Sam Houston; 13th, Schofield Barracks; 15th, Ft. Sam Houston; 17th, Ft. Bragg; 18th, Ft. Sill; 76th, Ft. Francis E. Warren and Presidio of Monterey; 77th, Ft. Sill and Ft. D. A. Russell, and 82nd, Ft. Bliss.

Of these eight will obtain firing batteries. The 1st will have activated Batteries C and F; the 5th, Battery D; the 7th, Batteries C and F; the 10th, Batteries C and F; the 12th, Batteries A and D; the 15th, Batteries C and F; the 17th, Battery E, and the 77th, Batteries E and F. In addition the 9th Field Artillery at Ft. Lewis will have its Battery E activated and Battery B of the First Observation Battalion at Ft. Bragg will be activated, completing that battalion.

Battery D, of the 5th Field Artillery, inactive for several years, is the oldest Field Artillery unit in the United States. It was organized in 1776 by Alexander Hamilton at his own expense, and under his captaincy took part in the Revolutionary War. When the 5th Regiment was organized in 1907, it was composed of batteries with varying lengths of service under one name or another. Battery A was first formed in 1861, Battery B in 1899, Battery C in 1901, Battery D in 1776, Battery E in 1898 and Battery F in 1901.

Field Artillery officers stated that few transfers were involved in the elimination of the service batteries and the activation of firing batteries though in some cases, regiments lost service batteries without gaining firing units, while in the 9th Field Artillery a firing battery was added without other change.

Part of the service battery will go with the headquarters battery, with some of the functions of the service battery now being carried out by quartermaster troops.

There will be no inter-regimental transfers of officers at this time, nor any of non-rated enlisted men, though some changes of first sergeants, staff sergeants and sergeants will be made. Where service batteries are lost without firing batteries being organized, the reduction of men will be accomplished by natural attrition. Conversely, regiments obtaining extra batteries will get them through assignments to them of new recruits into the Field Artillery.

Plans for a similar change in the National Guard are now being studied by officers of that bureau.

Navy Chaplains Corps—Recommendations of a selection board, convened at the Navy Department April 10 to recommend two chaplains for promotion to captain and three chaplains for promotion to commander in the Chaplain Corps, have been

approved by President Roosevelt, the Navy Department stated this week. Selected for promotion to captain were Chaplains Herbert Dumstre and Roy Leslie Lewis, and to commander, Chaplains Edgar William Davis, Thornton C. Miller and Stanton W. Salisbury.

Chaplains Dumstre and Lewis were both appointed to the Corps in 1916. The first is serving aboard the USS Augusta, the latter at the Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia. Chaplain Davis, is at the Bureau of Navigation, Chaplain Miller, aboard the USS Wright, and Chaplain Salisbury, at the Marine Base, Quantico. All three were appointed in 1921.

Fort Snelling Ducks "Fly" South—Ordinarily the flight south of wild fowl from Minnesota occurs in the late fall and via their own wings. However, the ducks that were recently transplanted from Fort Snelling to the Game Farm at Fort Benning are no ordinary ducks. In the first place, they were reared on the Conservation Farm at Fort Snelling, along with several hundred others that preferred to brave the rigors of the Minnesota winter on the Snelling sanctuary rather than join the flight to the unknown regions of the south. And, when they did make their off-season flight, they traveled a la mode, aboard an army plane.

Captain Reuben J. Kyle, AO, on duty at Fort Benning, stopped at Fort Snelling on a recent cross-country flight, picked up a crate of these stay-at-home ducks, and flew them to Benning for breeding purposes. Reports indicate that these "Minnesotans" are rapidly becoming good "Georgians", and that Benning hunters are very excited about them and have gone to the Game Farm in large numbers to see the new arrivals.

Fort Snelling was awarded second prize (silver cup and \$100.00 in cash) in the National Waterfowl Refuge Contest in 1937, and there has been a continued interest in the post's conservation program.

Flying Requirements—Details of the method by which the minimum of 100 hours flying required each year of Air Corps officers will be left to the Chief of the Air Corps to determine under a new War Department ruling. Section I of Circular No. 26, rescinding Section I of Circular No. 48, 1937, merely prescribes a 100-hour minimum leaving the Chief of Air Corps to "prescribe the type of technical and tactical missions which will be performed annually under the minimum requirements of 100 hours, as well as the minimum requirements under each type, for each command pilot, senior pilot, pilot, combat observer, technical observer, senior balloon pilot, balloon pilot, and balloon observer."

The old order prescribed in detail the way in which the 100 flying hour minimum was to be made up. Among the requirements was 35 hours of navigation flight, including one navigation flight of 1,000 miles, utilizing radio aides and facilities; 10 hours of night flying, including one navigation flight of two hours; and ten hours of instrument flying (not required of aircraft observers).

Attrition of Flag Officers—Even if the amendment to the Navy Selection Act of June 23, 1938, increasing the number of vacancies which must be created in flag rank from eight to nine, is passed by Congress, the Navy will probably not have to force retirements of rear admirals under the act for a number of years.

The Marine Corps, however, was compelled to have convened April 17 a board composed, as provided by law, of the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William D. Leahy; the C-in-C U. S. Fleet, Admiral Claude C. Bloch, and the Commander Battle Force, Vice Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, to select one brigadier general for retirement, under Sect. 15 (e), of the Act.

Recommendations of that board have been approved by the President, and though its report is not being made public, the routine order retiring a brigadier general of the Marine Corps will go out in the future.

And the Marine Corps is now in the same situation as the Navy. Prospective vacancies equal or exceed the two required each fiscal year.

The Navy provision, Sect. 13 (a) states "Should it be found in time of peace at the end of any fiscal year that the average number of vacancies in the grade of rear admiral for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act has been less than eight, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board . . . to recommend for retirement a sufficient number of rear admirals to cause the aforesaid number of vacancies." The Marine Corps provision, Sect. 15 (e) differs only in the number, stating "Should it be found in time of peace at the end of any fiscal year that the average number of vacancies in the grade of general officer of the line of the Marine Corps for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this Act has been less than two, the Secretary of the Navy shall direct the board provided for in Sect. 13 . . . to recommend for retirement a sufficient number . . ."

However, the same act also provided that officers carried as extra numbers in grade by reason of the Act of March 3, 1931 should be changed to regular numbers. Operation of the apportionment sections then, resulted in increases in the number of officers in the higher grades, creating one vacancy in the Marine Corps, filled June 29, 1939, by Col. William P. Upshur. Since there were no retirements, the board was convened April 17 to recommend a retirement to create the second required vacancy.

For the current fiscal year there will be the required two vacancies, created by the retirements of Brig. Gens. Randolph C. Berkeley and Frederic L. Bradman. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, there will be three retirements.

In the Navy, nine rear admirals were created June 23, 1938, by inclusion of the additional numbers as regular numbers. In addition, during the fiscal year there were eight retirements, making a total of 17 vacancies. For the current fiscal year there have been only two retirements and another is due May 6. However, the law provides that "average number of vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to passage of this Act" shall be counted. This give a total of 9 plus 8 for 1938, plus 3 for 1939, making 20, divided by two (the number of years). Thus there will be that year an average of ten vacancies each year subsequent to passage of the act.

Anticipated vacancies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, based on age 64, is 7. Therefore, for that year, the average number of vacancies will be 9 plus 8 plus 3 plus 7, or 27, divided by three, or nine—one in excess of that required. For 1941, eight retirements are anticipated, and the average there is 9 plus 8 plus 3 plus 7 plus 8, or 35, divided by four, or 8 3/4 vacancies average. Thus to June 30, 1941, the eight minimum is met, and should a single death or other separation take place between now and that time, an average of nine would be maintained.

PREDICTED REQUIRED FORCED SEPARATIONS—PROPOSED OVERAGE IN GRADE LEGISLATION (Promotion-list attrition fixed at annual rate 4.35%)

(This table represents the difference between the 4.35% rate and present casualty rate of 2.2%)

Forced Separations Pertaining to Fiscal Year	AGES														Totals			
	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50				
1939 (Separations after 7/1/39)																		
BG's and Colonels	39	44	42	24												149	BG's and Colonels	(Forced separations required after July 1, 1939 in FY 1940, would be effective between January 1, 1940 and June 30, 1940)
Lieut. Colonels	1	2	10	7												20	Lieut. Colonels	
Majors	3	7	8	23												41	Majors	
Captains	2	1	2	4												9	Captains	
	45	54	62	58												219		
1940 (Separations after 7/1/40)																		
BG's and Colonels			20	60												80	BG's and Colonels	
Lieut. Colonels				10		9										19	Lieut. Colonels	
Majors				32	23	38	41	42	43							219	Majors	
Captains				4	3	5	7	10								29	Captains	
			20	106	35	43	48	52	43							347		
1941 (Separations after 7/1/41)																		
BG's and Colonels				43												43	BG's and Colonels	
Lieut. Colonels					11	17										28	Lieut. Colonels	
Majors								8	71							79	Majors	
Captains									13	22	30	52	66			183	Captains	
				43	11	17		8	84	22	30	52	66			333		
1942 (Separations after 7/1/42)																		
BG's and Colonels				36	7											43	BG's and Colonels	(Age limitation reduced to 58 for 7 Cols.)
Lieut. Colonels						12										12	Lieut. Colonels	
Majors								89								89	Majors	
Captains											14	76	108			198	Captains	
				36	7	12		89			14	76	108			342		
1943 (Separations after 7/1/43)																		
BG's and Colonels				31	67											98	BG's and Colonels	(Age limitation reduced to 59 for 67 Cols.) (Age limitation reduced to 57 for 27 Lt. Cols.)
Lieut. Colonels						19	27									46	Lieut. Colonels	
Majors								90								90	Majors	
Captains														121	121	Captains		
				31	67	19	27		90						121	355		
1944 (Separations after 7/1/44)																		
BG's and Colonels				3	38											41	BG's and Colonels	(Age limitation reduced to 59 for 38 Cols.) (Age limitation reduced to 57 for 55 Lt. Cols.)
Lieut. Colonels						11	55									66	Lieut. Colonels	
Majors								77								77	Majors	
Captains														168	168	Captains		
				3	38	11	55		77						168	352		
1945 (Separations after 7/1/45)																		
BG's and Colonels					45											45	BG's and Colonels	(Age limitation reduced to 59 for 45 Cols.) (Age limitation reduced to 57 for 48 Lt. Cols.)
Lieut. Colonels						4	48									52	Lieut. Colonels	
Majors								115								115	Majors	
Captains														169	169	Captains		
																381		

Age-in-Grade Plan Result of Years of Study, "Limited Service" and Selection Discarded

IN response to inquiries at the War Department concerning the studies leading up to the proposal that age-in-grade forced retirements be instituted in the Army and the effect such legislation would have on the Service, the War Department made available the following explanatory statement, together with the tables appearing on this and the adjoining page:

"The problem of vitalization is one of long standing. It arises from the so-called World War group (the 'hump'). This 'hump' contains officers whose commissioned service had its origin in the period of two years from November, 1916 to November, 1918. In 1926, it consisted of about 5,800 officers; on October 20, 1938, it consisted of 4,288 officers, a shrinkage of about 1,500 officers in 12 years. At the present time the 'hump' occupies approximately as much space on the promotion list as the entire balance of the promotion list officers who have entered the Army from 1920 to 1937, inclusive, yet the 'hump' from top to bottom differs in years of service by only two years and in average age by only three years (43 to 46). On October 20, 1938, it occupied the lower 144 files of the grade of lieutenant colonel, the entire 2,750 files of the grade of major, and the upper 1,394 files of the grade of captain.

"The World War group (the 'hump') is not well distributed, and contains a large number of officers too old for their grade. The post war group which begins some 1,400 files down in the list of captains, consists of yearly groups properly distributed in age. However, the stagnating influence of the World War group places the post war group in an unenviable position in that it faces stagnated promotion for the next 15 years with a conse-

quent over-age-in-grade and then accelerated promotion for six or eight years as officers of the hump retire in large numbers by reason of statutory age.

"With predicted rates of attrition, the senior officer of the 'post-war group' now 1,400 files down in the list of captains will reach the grade of major in July, 1945. At that time he will have served 25 years as a commissioned officer. To properly fulfill the duties of his grade at an age when he is in full possession of mental and physical faculties he should have entered the grade of lieutenant colonel after 24 years' service and be promoted to colonel at an average age 52, after 28 years of service. He is therefore, at present, hopelessly submerged behind over 3,500 senior officers who differ from him in average age less than five years. The fate of the officers who follow him is similar.

"This situation becomes increasingly aggravated with each additional year. The effectiveness of the Army for war requires that officers reach the respective grades at ages when they can most appropriately exercise the commands appropriate to the grade. That is the requirement which the solution of the vitalization problem must satisfy. Studies indicate that an annual attrition rate of 4.35 per cent will solve that requirement.

"The Secretary of War has recently submitted legislation to Congress which, if enacted into law, will provide an age-in-grade retirement system to vitalize the promotion list. This legislation establishes a fixed annual attrition rate of 4.35 per cent of the average number of officers on the promotion list in any fiscal year. When this attrition is not attained by ordinary casualties during the year the difference is to be made up by the forced retirement

of over-age-in-grade officers, but in the ordinary course of events, no colonel under 60 years of age, no lieutenant colonel under 58, no major under 55, and no other officer under 50, would be forced to retire unless the 4.35 attrition rate could not be obtained within those age limitations, in which event the age limit for colonels would be reduced one year and if that did not provide the required number, the age for lieutenant colonels would be reduced one year, and a similar method followed for majors and captains. An analysis of the first seven years of operation of such an enactment, however, indicates that during that period it would be unnecessary to reduce age limits until after the third year of operation of the act and then only for colonels and lieutenant colonels. Officers forced into retirement would be retired at three-fourths of their active duty pay and World War officers below the grade of colonel would be advanced one grade on the retired list.

"In the administration of such a measure officers who would be forced into retirement in the fiscal year 1939, would not be retired until near the end of the fiscal year, thus giving them nearly a year to prepare for the change in status and enable the Army to replace them. Officers retired during the fiscal year of the act would not be below 60 years of age and of the prospective 225 officers retired, eight would be brigadier generals, 166 'pre-war' and 51 'World War' officers.

"Since the introduction of this legislation in Congress the question has been raised as to whether other methods of securing other vitalization were considered. The study of this matter has extended over a long period of years. In general two methods have been considered as a sole solution or in combination with age-in-grade methods. The first is that of the so-called 'limited service'; the second, selection.

"The 'limited service' would be a list of

officers who were removed from the promotion list and from the line of promotion for reasons such as:

"1. The least efficient, or

"2. Borderline physical cases which do not justify immediate retirement, or

"3. Officers superannuated in grade.

"To secure a sufficiently great number of transfers to a limited service list to vitalize the active promotion list and secure a flow of promotion would require either the age-in-grade method or a combination of the age-in-grade and the other two methods listed above. Careful analysis of the limited service list indicates that it would result in greatly increased costs without proportionate benefits to the service. The assumption that these officers could be used with the Organized Reserves, the National Guard, The ROTC, the Recruiting Service, the Inspector General's Department, and other duties actually removed from actual command of troops, is erroneous since all of these activities require officers not only of excellent physical condition but also of high morale. An officer placed on the limited service list for any reason is an officer whose morale has been lowered since he has no further career on the active list, will see his juniors promoted above him, will serve under his former juniors, and will of necessity have to be relegated to more or less unimportant duties. Such a list would only accentuate the present problem of the War Department in finding suitable and adequate duties for its large number of field officers. Yet if the number of active list field officers were reduced by not making promotions because of field officers transferred to a limited service list, the object of such a list, that is, vitalization of the promotion list, would not be attained.

"The War Department has also made a study of selection, both selection 'up' and selection 'out.' At the present time

(Continued on Next Page)

Speed of Promotions

It is estimated that the combination of normal attrition and forced attrition of promotion-list officers to yield an annual fixed rate of 4.35% will cause a flow of promotion such that the junior officer (Promotion List October 20, 1938) in each field grade by reason of the 4.35% rate for the previous fiscal year will be:

In FY 1940—Colonel	#219	Lt. Col.
	Lt. Col.	#260 Major
	Major	#339 Captain
In FY 1941—Colonel	#392	Lt. Col.
	Lt. Col.	#476 Major
	Major	#850 Captain
In FY 1942—Colonel	#540	Lt. Col.
	Lt. Col.	#674 Major
	Major	#1189 Captain
In FY 1943—Colonel	#697	Lt. Col.
	Lt. Col.	#876 Major
	Major	#1551 Captain
In FY 1944—Colonel	#846	Lt. Col.
	Lt. Col.	#1112 Major
	Major	#1962 Captain
In FY 1945—Colonel	#6	Major
	Lt. Col.	#1563 Major
	Major	#2427 Captain
In FY 1946—Colonel	#193	Major
	Lt. Col.	#1883 Major
	Major	#3028 Captain

Explain Age-in-Grade Plan

(Continued from Preceding Page)

a system of selection 'out' is contained in the Class B provisions of the National Defense Act, which has resulted in the elimination of very few officers. Officers who are not fully informed on the matter assume that the Class B provisions could be tightened so as to eliminate a large number of officers. Careful study indicates that such an assumption is erroneous. During the Fiscal Year 1938 there were over 8,800 officers in the grades of captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. Of this 8,800 only 11 had general efficiency ratings of less than 'very satisfactory.'

"In the matter of selection 'up' the statement of a former Chief of Staff is pertinent:

"The academic theory of selection . . . is 100 per cent correct. Its practicability is another thing. No logical mind can fail to wish the best man the more important positions; but when you consider the composition of our Army, scattered over 10,000 miles, where officers have a completely nonhomogeneous chance to display their ability; where the same commanders do not pass upon them, it is impossible to evolve any system where favoritism and privilege would not be important factors. If you take a list of officers, there are a few that practically everyone would agree are exceedingly fine officers and should be advanced; but after you selected those few, it is astonishing how difficult it becomes to pick out what you think are the best ones."

"The age-in-grade retirement proposal is regarded by the War Department as the fairest method which can be devised. Applied to all officers without distinction, it carries no stigma. Admittedly many outstanding officers would be removed from the active list at a time when they could still render excellent service, but other officers of outstanding ability will be advanced and occupy their grades at an appropriate age for their duties in peace or war."

"The age-in-grade retirement system singles out no particular group for retirement. In the early years of operation of such an act 'pre-war' officers would furnish the largest number of retirements, thereafter the World War group, and after that the 'post-war' group. All officers below the average ages in any particular group would be benefitted by increased promotion and by opportunities for higher command at ages when they can most efficiently perform the duties required. The interests of the Army are paramount. The interests of the individual must be subordinated. No system of promotion based entirely upon the welfare of the individual will produce efficiency. Age in grade, and opportunities

to exercise command, executive and staff functions appropriate to every grade, are essential if we are to produce and maintain an officer corps that will meet our requirements in event of an emergency."

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week mailed survey cards to all promotion list officers of the Army. In order that as many returns as possible will be in our hands before Congressional committees conclude their deliberations it is urged that every officer fill out and return his card as promptly as possible. The name and address of the officer submitting replies is required merely to show the validity of the return, but this identifying matter will be detached from the card upon receipt and the names kept in strict confidence.

Those whose cards may have been delayed in the mails may use the form below, mailing it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Please check appropriate squares, fill out blanks and mail immediately.

Yes No

- ☐ ☐ 1. Do you favor the proposed Age-in-grade retirement bill?
- ☐ ☐ 2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion it affords?
- ☐ ☐ 3. Do you believe some form of forced attrition is necessary?
- ☐ ☐ 4. Would you favor promotion by selection?

If forced attrition should be decided as necessary, what method would you deem best for the Army?

Remarks:

Rank

Arm or Service

(Coupon will be detached along this line before tabulation).

Name and Rank

Address

Two Medical Conventions Called

The 10th International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will hold simultaneous conventions in Washington, beginning next week.

This will be the first time the Congress, of which Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, The Surgeon General of the Army is president, has met in the United States. Former meetings of the Congress have been held in Brussels (twice), Rome, Paris, Warsaw, London, The Hague, Madrid, and Bucharest.

First to convene will be the Association of Military Surgeons, holding its 47th annual convention at the Willard Hotel. At the first business session, May 8, Surgeon General Thomas Parran, U.S.P.H.S., will preside. Chief of Chaplains William R. Arnold will deliver the invocation. Dr. Parran will deliver the president's address, while introductory remarks will be made by Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, Surgeon General of the Army; Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy; Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau; Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of Veterans' Affairs; Dr. Charles M. Griffith, medical director, Veterans' Administration; Col. James C. Magee, nominated to be Surgeon General of the Army; Dr. William J. Mallory, president of the District Medical Society, and Dr. James W. Brown, president of the District Dental Society.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a joint meeting will be held with the International Congress at which papers on aviation medicine will be presented.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, sessions of the association will be held in conjunction with those of the Congress, except

AGE IN GRADE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Compulsory Retirement at age

Grade	Proposed for U. S. Army	Great Britain	France	Italy	Japan	U. S. N.
General	60	60	68	65		
Lt. Gen.	60	60	66	62		
Maj. Gen.			62	64	60 (?)	
Brig. Gen.	62	60	62	60	60 (?)	
Colonel	60	55	59	58	55	60 (?)
Lt. Col.	58	50	58	56	53	
Major	55	47	50	53	50	45
Captain	50	47	53	50	45	40
1st Lt.		47	52	48	45	40
2nd Lt.		47	52	48	45	40

that a short business meeting of the association and the dental section will be called sometime Wednesday.

Tuesday night, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson will speak at the annual banquet of the association.

The War Department has approved the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army that all officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, inactive status, attending the convention will be allowed credit of seven hours per day, 21 hours for the three days, for reappointment purposes.

Although delegates from all nations will begin to register for the International Congress May 7, formal opening will not take place until 10 a. m. May 9. However, on Sunday, there will be a meeting of the Permanent and International Committees to approve the Congress' program, followed by a dinner for the two committees given by General Reynolds. On Monday, the International Committee will meet, and there will be papers presented on Aviation medicine at a joint session with the Association of Military Surgeons in the Willard Room at 2 p. m.

At the formal opening at 10 a. m. May 9, in Departmental Auditorium, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring and General Reynolds will speak. Other addresses will be made by Col. Jules Voncken, Belgian Army Medical Service, secretary-general

of the International Committee; General A. Waldmann, German Army Medical Service, and Surgeon Vice Adm. P. T. Nichols, British Navy Medical Service.

In the afternoon the first of the scientific questions will be taken up, and this phase of the Congress will continue until noon, May 13. On May 15 the Congress will be reconvened and recessed and the Ninth Documentation Meeting called. This will be recessed that evening, and convened again May 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. The convocation will adjourn May 19.

Members of the organizing committee, who by virtue of that office, are the official delegates of the United States to the Congress are:

Maj. Gen. C. R. Reynolds, The Surgeon General, USA, president.
Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, The Surgeon General, USN.

Surgeon General Thomas Parran, U. S. Public Health Service.
Dr. Charles M. Griffith, U. S. Veterans' Administration.

Lt. Col. Edgar Erskine Hume, Medical Corps, USA.

Capt. William Seaman Bainbridge, Medical Corps Fleet, USNR.

Dr. Robert Olson, Public Health Service.
Dr. Martin Cooley, Veterans' Administration.

Lt. Col. Albert S. Dabney, Medical Corps, USA.

Capt. William L. Mann, Jr., Medical Corps, USN.

Capt. William H. Michael, Medical Corps, USN.

Dr. Warren H. Kelchner, Department of State.

Col. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps, USA, secretary general.

Pay Clerks Appointed

The following enlisted men were issued appointments by the Navy Department this week as acting pay clerks, to rank from May 1:

Harry L. Rapp, PhMtc, Naval Dispensary, Long Beach, Calif.

Curtis E. Brooks, storekeeper, 1c, Receiving Ship, San Diego, Calif.

Thomas J. Sikes, chief storekeeper, USS Worden.

John A. Lafferty, Ylc, USS New York.

William J. Barnhill, storekeeper, 1c, Destroyer Stores, Office, San Diego, Cal.

Happy Days

The National Weekly Newspaper

For the Civilian Conservation Corps

Whether or not the CCC is to be made permanent is before the present session of Congress. Also whether or not military training is to be included in the CCC program.

Happy Days reports each week the news of the CCC, the activities and achievements of the "greatest of all peacetime movements." The subscription rate is Two Dollars per year, One Dollar for six months. The subscription coupon below is for your convenience in subscribing, or to request sample copies which will be sent without obligation to readers of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

UNDOUBTEDLY the largest and most spectacular event in social activities in Service circles this past week was the great fleet ball held in New York in honor of the officers of the fleet, the men of the Atlantic Squadron who are there to take part in the official events connected with the opening of the World's Fair, some thousand officers in number.

Flag officers, captains and other officers were guests of the Naval Academy Association of New York. In the brilliant company were also several officers from foreign navies, and they and many hundreds of the U. S. Navy were in uniform, making a gay and colorful picture.

The Mayor of New York was host at a dinner at the Commodore, before the dance, entertaining a large group of ranking officers and distinguished citizens, and there were innumerable dinner parties in clubs and private homes prior to the ball.

One gay party was a reception for junior officers at the Waldorf just before the ball, and the prettiest maids and matrons of the metropolis were on hand to make a huge success of this particular event.

The committee was headed by Mrs. William G. McKnight, jr., whose vice chairmen were Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, wife of Lt. Winslow, USN, and Miss Mary Louise Ward, with Mrs. Harry A. Bull, Mrs. Lyman T. Whitehead, Mrs. John L. Calvoceossi, Mrs. David T. Van Buren and Mrs. Philip H. Dater, and a bevy of pretty girls.

Officers of the ball committee were Messrs. Claude C. Vickrey, Junius S. Morgan, Herbert L. Satterlee, a one-time Secretary of the Navy; also Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, Rear Admiral Belknap, Mr. Paul W. Siegrist, Mr. Arthur A. Denton, and Mr. George Wilson Grove.

Among the box holders were Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, Adm. William H. Standley, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, Rear Adm. F. R. Lackey, Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Rear Admiral McNamee, and others, while a long list of distinguished folk gave their names as patrons and patronesses; among the latter the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, and the Governor of New York and Mrs. Herbert Lehman, with the Mayor and Mrs. La Guardia, Governor and Mrs. A. Harry Moore, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Robert E. Bakenhus, Bishop and Mrs. William T. Manning, Supreme Court Justice of New York and Mrs. Philip J. McCook, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clark H. Woodward, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Lee Bullard, and Maj. Gen. George Albert Wingate.

In Washington, D. C., Service folk have been busy, many of them attending the gala parties in honor of the visiting Pres-

ident of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza who arrived Friday and were met at Union Station by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and topflight officials. Among these were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring, who also attended the dinner and reception given that evening at the White House in honor of the visitors, and the next evening were also of the great company invited to the beautiful Pan-American Building for the reception given the Nicaraguan President and his wife by the Minister of that country and Senora de Bayle. Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was also among the guests at this reception, and she likewise attended the dinner given before by the Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Sumner Welles in compliment to the Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, who confine their sorties into social activities to Saturday evenings, with the result that nearly every week ends with a dinner in their honor.

Festivities continue through the coming week, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull to be hosts at a breakfast for the Nicaraguan President and Senora de Somoza, on Sunday, and on that day the programmes for distinguished visitors begin to criss-cross each other, for their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederik and Princess Ingrid of Denmark will have arrived and will be entertained at the Danish Legation at a gala reception to which most of official Washington will wend its way, including Secretary and Mrs. Woodring, Mrs. Swanson and many Army and Navy folk.

While officialdom is getting more or less of a thrill out of meeting and entertaining royalty, the Horse is still King at Ft. Myer, and preparations are going on apace for the annual Memorial Day Horse Show for the benefit of the Army Relief Society.

Tradition fixes the date as Memorial Day, but this season, an exception will prove the rule, for the dates chosen are May 27 and 28, but it will still be the "Memorial Day Show." A sort of runner up for the show has been that put on at Quantico, and several officers from Ft. Myer took part in the rides—among them were Lt. Col. A. W. Roffe, Capt. John Meade, Capt. H. A. Leubermann, Capt. T. J. H. Trapnell, Capt. R. K. McMaster, Lt. J. J. Winn, Lt. R. Johnson, Lt. C. B. Hines, and Lt. S. W. Horner, 2nd.

At Quantico, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd entertained at a buffet luncheon several of the visitors from other posts. In the company were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Larsen, Col. and Mrs. John C. Potts, Col. and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandergrift, Col. and Mrs. George S. Patton and Miss Patton from Ft. Myer, and Maj. Henry Leonard from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, wife of Maj. General Foulis, was in Washington for a brief visit this past week, and while there was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Chipman. Mrs. Foulis was hostess at an informal, impromptu luncheon at the Shoreham, having as guests Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, Mrs. Morris Sheppard, Mrs. James Leihan, Mrs. A. R. Johnson, jr., Mrs. Harold McClelland, Mrs. G. E. Breeding, Mrs. Austin Martinstein, Mrs. G. I. Jones, Mrs. Chipman and Mrs. W. Elmer Brown of Ventnor, N. J., who accompanied Mrs. Foulis from Ventnor to Washington. Gen. and Mrs. Foulis were for many years in the Capital city and made hosts of friends. It was at Ft. Myer, just across the Potomac that he tried out many of his aviation trials and experiments.

Mrs. William A. Graham and her two youngsters have dug in, so to speak, in Georgetown, while Lt. Comdr. Graham has been transferred from the flag ship, USS Pennsylvania, to the Wyoming, training ship, with pld de terre at Norfolk. Before sailing orders were given the fleet to head westward again, Comdr. Graham had expected to be detailed to the World's Fair with headquarters in

New York.

Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brown came up from Annapolis to attend the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Draper at which the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih, was the ranking guest. The Military Attache of the French Embassy, Col. Emmanuel Lombard and Mme. Lombard were also present.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wallace L. Clay and Major and Mrs. Hugh C. Minton were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Gidney of Pittsburgh, who are spending some time at the Shoreham in Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. William C. Crane, USA, stationed at Ft. Myer, has been detailed to act as aide to Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway during their stay in and around New York. To meet them and escort them later to Hyde Park was one of his assignments. Altogether the pleasant duty lasts till May 10. Mrs. Crane who went to Whitinsville, Mass., to attend a family wedding, has returned.

Another officer affected by the happenings over in New York is Lt. Comdr. E. R. Gardner, recently with the fleet on maneuvers, now detailed for duty at the World's Fair. Mrs. Gardner and small son, Randolph have left town to join the Commander in New York.

Lt. Comdr. R. D. Tarbuck, who has been transferred to Coronado, Calif., for duty has left for the West Coast, accompanied by Mrs. Tarbuck. They were extensively entertained before leaving Washington, D. C.

Other popular Service folk headed for the West Coast are Major and Mrs. Otho W. Humphries who are leaving June 20th. The Major has been detailed for the past year to the Army War College and is now going to be Assistant to the Corps Area Quartermaster at the Presidio at San Francisco. They expect to motor out via Niagara Falls and the Yellowstone.

Mrs. Richard McDonough, wife of Lt. McDonough, and daughter of Col. and Mrs. John A. Berry of San Antonio is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Southwick of Washington, D. C., and incidentally renewing many old friendships, made when her father was stationed here. Her happy visit is a case of the proverbial ill wind that blows nobody good, for her plans had been made to be in New York with her husband and the fleet, when orders sending him and his ship, USS Pennsylvania, back to the West Coast, left her high and dry in port alone, so she did a little maneuvering on her own, and stopped over in Washington en route to the metropolis.

Capt. Caleb T. Bailey, USMC, and Mrs. Bailey entertained at a dinner party the other evening at their home in Alexandria, Va., having a number of guests from out-of-town; among them Lt. Col. Lewis G. Merritt, Maj. Vernon M. Guymon, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel S. Jack, and Mrs. William G. Hawthorne, wife of Lt. Col. Hawthorne, USMC, all of Washington, and also Major and Mrs. Stanley E. Riderhof, Maj. and Mrs. William L. McKittick, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Burger, Capt. and Mrs. John Wehle, and Capt. William D. Saunders, all of Quantico.

Monday afternoon at the Army, Navy Country Club a merry party, tinged with regret, however, was given by Lt. Harman Brown Bell, jr., USN and Mrs. Bell, as they are leaving the latter part of the month for the Lieutenant's new berth at Long Beach, Calif., the USS New Mexico, to which he will be attached. Mr. and Mrs. Harman Brown Bell, sr., and Mrs. E. C. Craig, Mrs. P. H. Tobelman and Mrs. C. F. Holden were in the receiving line Monday afternoon.

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Daniel Huston Torrey announce the marriage of their daughter Alice Torrey Griffith to John Stuart Blue, Lieutenant, United States Navy on Tuesday, May 2, 1939, at the Fort Myer Chapel, Va.

Col. George H. Huddleson, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Huddleson announce the marriage of their daughter, Maydith, to 1st Lt. John L. Pauley, jr., Inf., USA, on April 26th.

The ceremony was performed by Chaplain J. G. de La Vergne at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Huddleson at Fort F. E. Warren, Wyo., in the presence of the family and a few intimate friends. Miss Sue Huddleson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Lt. H. M. Peyton was best man.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Pauley left the following morning by motor for San Francisco where they will sail on May 3, for Panama.

A forthcoming nuptial event of interest is that of Miss Margaret Stewart Taussig, daughter of Rear Adm. Joseph Knefler Taussig, Commandant of the Fifth Naval District, and Mrs. Taussig, and Lt. (jg) George Philip, jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip of Rapid City, S. D.

The marriage will take place at the Virginia House, Naval Base, Norfolk, the latter part of next month.

The bride-to-be studied at Holton Arms School in Washington and was introduced to society this past season at the German Club of Norfolk. She is a sister of Mrs. Henry Wadsworth Whitney and niece of Mr. Henry Alan Johnston, both of New York. Lieutenant Philip is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1935 and is on duty on the USS Ellet.

In old St. George's Episcopal Church in Newburgh on the Hudson, a lovely wedding took place last Saturday uniting Miss Betty Louise Wagner, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner, and John Franklin Knowlton, son of Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe H. Knowlton of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Before the altar of the old colonial church, the bride was given in marriage by her father, Colonel Wagner and had for her maid of honor, her sister, Miss Virginia, and her other attendants were Mrs. John A. Wagner; two sisters of the bridegroom, the Misses Kathrina and Betty Knowlton, and Miss Virginia Vanderbilt of Short Hills, N. J. Mr. Rudolph A. Lewis, of Hancock, Mass., was best man.

The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Aspinwall of Newburgh, from whose heights the towers of the Academy at West Point are visible. She graduated from Holmquist School at New Hope, Pa., and from the Connecticut College for Women. Mr. Knowlton attended the Darlington School in Rome, Ga., and the University of Florida.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Virginia Field, and Mr. Jan Hasbrouck, son of the late Captain Raymond de Lancey Hasbrouck, one-time Naval Attache at the U. S. Embassy in Rome.

Miss Field is the youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Davenport Field, and Mrs. Reginald Hough Wood of Albany; she was graduated from the Girl's Academy in Albany and Dongan Hall School on Staten Island. She is of the class of 1935 at Wellesley College and has studied abroad. Mr. Hasbrouck is a graduate of Deerfield Academy and Harvard College. At the latter he was a member of the Fox Club and a resident of Lowell House. He is now connected with the New York Times. The wedding will take place the tenth of June in New York.

Dr. Eric Twachtman, son of Col. and Mrs. J. Alden Twachtman, will on June 3, marry Miss Doris Walbridge Pinkham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dwight Pinkham of Ponus Ridge, New Canaan, at her home, Brierbrook. Her sister, Miss Janet C. Pinkham, will act as

(Please turn to Page 847)

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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.
May 5, 1939

The annual luncheon given by The West Point Woman's Club will be held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday. Mrs. Jay L. Benedict, the Honorary President, will receive the members assisted by the newly elected and retiring officers. These will include Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, who will succeed Mrs. Charles W. Ryder, as President; Mrs. John B. Hughes who is succeeding Mrs. George W. Smyth, as Vice President; Mrs. Hoy Davis who will succeed Mrs. Richard Handy, as Secretary, and Mrs. Roscoe C. Wilson who will succeed Mrs. Arturo Carbonell, as Treasurer.

The members of the Pan-Hellenic Society held their annual tea at the Officers' Club on Tuesday. Musical programs were given by Mrs. Tyeer R. Horn, assisted by Miss Dorothy Mansfield, and by Mrs. Hoy Davis. Mrs. Lawrence Brownlee arranged a skit in which the participants were the Mesdames David Brown, Walker W. Milner, Philip F. Kromer and Lawrence Brownlee. Mrs. James Heriot presided at the tea table.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Ryder will have as guests this week Mrs. Ryder's mother, Mrs. Henry Perrine, of Trenton, and Maj. and Mrs. Leon Norris, of Brooklyn.

Col. and Mrs. Roger C. Alexander had as guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Ben All Haggin, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Miss Mary Lee, Mary Harris and Barbara Sheild, all of New York. This week end the Alexanders will have as their guests their daughter, Miss Ruth Alexander, of New York, and Miss Peggy Richards, of Hewitt, L. I.

Miss Jane L. Jackson, of Brookline, Mass., was the guest this week of Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Klamp, of Hollywood, Calif., were recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

Col. and Mrs. Jacob L. Devers are motoring to Washington Sunday where they will pass a week. They will be the guests of Mrs. Devers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyons, at their home, "Green Pastures," Fairfax County, Va.

Miss George Ann Smith, of Washington, is the guest this week of Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Graham.

Mrs. Charles W. Thomas, the wife of Colonel Thomas, of Ft. Benning, Ga., and her sister, Mrs. Bertha Riger, also of Ft. Benning, are passing this week end as the guests of Capt. Thomas Wells.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence C. Darling are attending the Essex Troop Horse Show in Newark this week. They are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Don Carlton, of Maplewood, N. J. Captain Darling, Capt. John L. Hines, Jr., and Lt. Glenn Rogers are among those from West Point participating in the show.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Davier, of Plainfield, N. J., were the week end guests of Lt. and Mrs. O'Neill K. Kane.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald P. Booth will have visiting them this week end Mrs. Booth's sister, Miss Margaret Morrison, and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison, of Ridgefield, N. J.

Lt. and Mrs. Frank S. Upham arrived yesterday to pass the week end with the former's brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Upham, Jr. Lieutenant Upham is attached to the USS Ranger which is at the present time at Norfolk, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward J. McGaw have as their week end guests Miss Barbara King, who is attending Edgewood Park School, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., and Miss Dorothy Cheves, the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Gilbert Cheves, of Washington.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

May 2, 1939

Among those who went to New York for the opening speech of the World's Fair by President Roosevelt was Mrs. McNair, wife of Comdr. Vallette McNair, USN, who is a member of the State Advisory Committee.

Mrs. McNair is the daughter of the late Adgate Duer of Baltimore and Margaret Lewis Marshall of Fauquier County, Va., and a great great granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall.

One of the people most interested in Mrs. McNair's affiliation with the World's Fair project is Mrs. Barton Longacre Keen, the former Georgia Harmony Caldwell of Philadelphia, whose mother held a prominent position in connection with the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876.

While in New York Mrs. McNair will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Kellogg.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert G. Tobin entertained at a cocktail party on Friday afternoon at their home on Upshur Road.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Comdr. A. G. Noble, and their daughter, Nancy, who have been staying with Mrs. Noble's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon Kelly, left last Thursday for the West Coast.

Lt. Robert C. Gildart and Mrs. Gildart of Ft. Bragg, N. C., who have been visiting Lieutenant Gildart's grandparents, Judge and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, are leaving to take a motor trip through the North.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Sanders enter-

tained at the last of a series of cocktail parties on Friday afternoon at their home on Lafayette Ave.

Mrs. Stengel, wife of Lt. Comdr. Simon C. Stengel and her daughter, Miss Carroll Anderson, have returned to Winchester, Mass., after spending a short time at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Stengel, the daughter of the late Rear Adm. John M. Hawley, made several interesting contributions to the Naval Academy Museum in the way of trophies which belonged to her father.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. J. G. Taylor, USA, entertained on Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Sara Longacre Keen whose marriage to Mr. Nathaniel Matson Terry, Jr., son of the late Commodore and Mrs. Nathaniel Matson Terry, will take place on May 20th.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. W. Taylor Smith, USN, of Newport, came here last week to stay with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Morrow Decker. Mrs. Decker is recuperating from an appendicitis operation.

Comdr. John T. Bennett (MC), USN, and Mrs. Bennett have as their house guest Mrs. James Kay of Philadelphia. Mrs. Bennett entertained at lunch on Friday at their home at the Naval Hospital, in honor of Mrs. Kay.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

April 30, 1939

Social courtesies have been the order of the day for Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Morris Smealie and their debutante daughter, Miss Ann, prior to sailing Tuesday aboard SS President Coolidge for the officer's new duties at Cavite, P. I. Miss Smealie has been the house guest of Misses Anne and Winifred Jacobs, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Jacobs, while her parents have made their headquarters at Pacific Coast Club.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Glassford, Jr., who are also sailing on the President Coolidge, have been the center of a whirl of entertaining the past week, navy and civilian friends vying with each other in honoring the popular couple. Rear Admiral and Mrs. George F. Neal were hosts at a farewell dinner Wednesday evening in their East First Street home. Each evening the past week some kind of party has been arranged for the Glassfords, several of these having been hosted by Los Angeles and Pasadena friends. The final courtesy accepted by them is an affair this evening in the Los Angeles home of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Knox. Captain Glassford is to take over command of the Yangtze Patrol with the new rank of rear admiral. Mrs. Glassford will make her headquarters in Shanghai, where she and the officer resided during a former tour of duty in China.

Visiting here for a week with Major Henry F. Schroeder, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Schroeder were Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Hartley, and their children Henry and Betsy, before leaving for Vallejo to remain until the middle of June while the Vesta is in the northern yard. Mrs. Hartley and her children have been vacationing at Lake Elsinore for the past three months.

En passant between the East Coast and Honolulu, Capt. and Mrs. Turner Caldwell have been house guests of Mrs. C. T. Bonney, wife of Lt. Comdr. Bonney of the Argonne. Capt. Caldwell had command of the R.O.T.C. unit at Yale University.

Lt. Comdr. W. W. Webber, former executive officer of USS Utah, and Mrs. Webber are leaving Tuesday for Chicago, where the officer is to be inspector of naval material. They will motor through Yellowstone National Park. Their daughter, Virginia, will join her parents at the close of Junior College. The family hopes to return here where they own an attractive residence.

Capt. Kent Melhorn, commanding officer of the Naval Dispensary, and Mrs. Melhorn were honored at a dinner party last evening in Const Club sponsored by officers of the Long Beach and San Pedro Naval Dispensaries, and their wives. Capt. Melhorn is to be transferred in June to the staff of Rear Admiral James O. Richardson. There were 24 guests at the dinner party.

Younger service set girls and their escorts had a gay time Friday night when Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred Richards were hosts at a dancing party in Army-Navy Club for their young daughters, Helen and Harriet.

Lt. V. C. Turner joined his family today at the home of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward D. Walbridge, and will motor them to Vallejo before rejoining his ship, the submarine plunger, at Mare Island Navy Yard. Mrs. Turner (Eleanor Walbridge), her young daughter, Mary Alice, and four-weeks' old son, William Dewey Turner, has been at her parents' home for a few days. Miss Helen Walbridge is home from a visit in Washington with Miss Nancy Kittelle, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. She also visited in Pennsylvania.

Lt. Comdr. B. F. Norwood was host last evening in Const Club to twenty-four guests from the Naval Dispensary, who enjoyed the dinner and dancing.

Mrs. Joseph Murphy gave a cocktail party yesterday afternoon in Army-Navy Club to welcome home officers of USS Nevada, who have been in Bremerton several months while the ship was undergoing repairs. Additional guests were her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Quirk of Evergreen, La.

Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Comdr. R. W. Christie, USN, is spending a ten day leave with his family at Arlington, a suburb of Washington, D. C. A submarine division commander, Comdr. Christie will leave his present post at New London, in May for the West Coast, where he will be joined later by Mrs. Christie and son, Richard. Miss Barbara Christie, however, will remain in Washington to complete a course of study.

Capt. Theodore S. Wilkinson, USN, and Mrs. Wilkinson entertained recently at a cocktail party at Hockley, their country place on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, and later in the season will give a debutante party for their younger daughter, Joan, who will be one of the buds scheduled to be brought out this coming summer. Her sister, Ann was presented to Capital society in the autumn.

Maj. Ernest A. Kindervater, Inf., and Mrs. Ninette Kindervater left Ft. Sam Houston, May 1 for their new station at Altona where Major Kindervater has been assigned to duty as instructor to the Pennsylvania National Guard. Prior to their departure Major Kindervater commanded Special Troops of the 2nd Division and was Provost Marshal for the Ft. Sam Houston-San Antonio area. A month's leave will include visits with relatives and friends in St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore and Harrisburg.

Mrs. Standish Weston of Cranford, N. J., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Bathurst at 2130 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.

A delightful card party and tea for the benefit of the Army Relief Society was given at the Army War College Club, Monday, May 1, by the Daughters of the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Robert Horozo, Mrs. David Rumbough, Mrs. Claude Dudley and Miss Katherine Andrews presided at the tea table which was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue flowers and white candles.

Among those present were Mrs. Malin Craig, Mrs. John L. Hines, Mrs. Corden Ruggles with a party of guests, Mrs. Clarence Deems, Mrs. James Bogman, Mrs. Chas. Bolte, Mrs. J. R. Cleland, Mrs. Hanson Black and the Misses Wilcox, Fieberger, Woodard, Black, Cooper, Stanley, Waters and Johnson.

Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Daley, Commanding General of the 1st Coast Artillery District, entertained at a lovely dinner, Friday evening, April 28, at the Algonquin Club in Boston in honor of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Woodruff, the new Commanding General of the 1st Corps Area. General Daley's other guests were Brig. Gen. J. M. Cummins, Brig. Gen. W. N. Burt, Ret., Col. and Mrs. B. N. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Haines, Maj. Robert I. Chaplin, Miss Eileen Cummins, Miss Betty Barlow, Lt. J. J. Stark, Lt. R. J. B. Page. After the dinner General Daley and his guests were honor guests at the Military Ball given at the Copley Plaza Hotel given by the Army and Navy Club of Boston.

Mrs. George S. Simonds is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. C. Marshall and her brother, Mr. C. T. Page, at 1511 22nd Ave. S., St. Petersburg, Fla.

A series of both formal and informal receptions for Col. and Mrs. William H. Moncrief culminated in a farewell reception held in the ballroom of the Eastman Hotel, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., Wednesday evening, April 26.

The members of the staff of the Army and Navy General Hospital, in full dress uniform, paid an official farewell to their Commanding Officer and his family. The

main ballroom was fittingly decorated for the occasion, with the color scheme of the floral decorations being in red, white and blue. The tables were arranged to form the letter "M," with the center piece of each section a huge letter "M" in red and white roses. As a special musical event, a composition, written by Mrs. Thomas A. Wildman, wife of Capt. Thomas A. Wildman, in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Moncrief, was rendered by the orchestra.

Mrs. Moncrief's gown was a navy blue Eisenberg model, off the shoulder effect, simply but beautifully cut. The blue of the dress was relieved with touches of white pique, and on her shoulders she wore a corsage of gardenias. The whole ensemble was most stunning.

Colonel Moncrief, who has been in command of the Army and Navy General Hospital since September 1935, retired from active duty April 1, 1939 after 30 years' service with the Medical Corps. He has accepted the superintendency of the South Carolina Sanatorium, located in State Park, S. C., where he will make his future home.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Earl McFarland of Washington have with them their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Hamilton Twitford who arrived last week from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, USN, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who soon will leave to take up his new duties as commander, Battle Force, was a guest at the recent dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington, D. C.

Writes of Calif., Earthquake

Col. Wilson Davidson, USA-Ret., who was medical officer at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., at the time of the 1906 earthquake in California, has an interesting article in a recent issue of the Monterey Peninsula Herald, describing conditions at that time.

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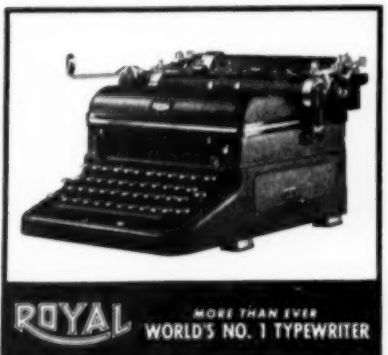
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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 839)

Maj. Harris M. Melasky, from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., June 15, to Dept. of Experiment, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Grover E. Hutchinson, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, Aug. 15, to Conn. State College, Storrs, Conn.

Maj. Grant A. Schlieker, from Ft. Humphreys, D. C., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as Infantry Liaison officer.

Maj. Frank M. Child, from Tampa, Fla., to 65th Inf., San Juan, P. R., sail Charleston, Sept. 29.

Maj. George C. Nielsen, from Indiana, Pa., Aug. 15, to Univ. of Ark., Fayetteville, Ark.

Maj. John F. Somers, from Springfield, Mass., June 29, to 2nd Brigade, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. Gaylord L. Phipps, from Ft. Lincoln, N. D., Sept. 1, to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Capt. Richard C. Jacobs, Jr., from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 1, to Boston Univ.

Capt. Farris N. Latimer, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

Capt. Rothwell H. Brown, from Inf., School, Ft. Benning, Ga., June 1, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC Lt. Col. Howard J. Houghland, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Hq. 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.

Following from Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., to office, C. of AC, Wash., D. C.: Lt. Col. Otto G. Trunk, (Maj.), Maj. William M. Lanagan, (Capt.), Capt. Samuel R. Harris, Jr., Capt. Glen C. Jamison, Capt. Walter S. Lee, and Capt. Aubrey L. Moore.

Maj. Randolph P. Williams, (Capt.), from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Hawaiian Dept., sail Charleston, July 22.

Maj. Edwin R. McReynolds, (Capt.), from Langley Fld., Va., to Consolidated Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Calif., as AC representative, sail N. Y., June 1.

Following majors from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15: Rowland C. W. Blessley, and Frederick D. Lynch, (Capt.).

Maj. Arthur G. Liggett, (Capt.), from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Sacramento Air Depot,

Calif.

Maj. Ralph B. Walker, from Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Aug. 3.

Maj. Benjamin F. Giles, det. to NGB, June 21; from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to office of Chief, NGB, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Fred C. Nelson, (Capt.), from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Moffett Fld., Calif., sail N. Y., June 1.

Maj. Ray G. Harris, (Capt.), from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Stearman Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kans., as AC representative.

Following from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to station indicated: Maj. Clarence E. Crumrine, (Capt.), to March Fld., Calif.; Maj. Everett S. Davis, (Capt.), to Barksdale Fld., La.;

Maj. Alvan C. Kincaid, to Chanute Fld., Ill.; Maj. Reuben C. Moffat, (Capt.), to Wright Fld., Ohio; Maj. Carlyle H. Ridenour, (Capt.), to Wright Fld., Ohio; Maj. Hobart R. Yeager, (Capt.), to Wright Fld., Ohio; Capt. Orval R. Cook, to Wright Fld., Ohio; Capt. Glenn L. Davasher, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.; Capt. Howard E. Engler, to Lowry Fld., Colo.;

Capt. Mervin E. Gross, to Wright Fld., Ohio, and Capt. George F. Schulgen, to Wright Fld., Ohio.

Following from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to office of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.: Maj. Arthur L. Ennis, (Capt.); Maj. Charles A. Horn, (Capt.); Maj. Walter J. Reed; Maj. Charles W. Sullivan, (Capt.); Capt. Ralph E. Fisher; Capt. Richard E. Nugent; Capt. Patrick W. Timberlake; Capt. Thomas D. White, and 1st Lt. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr.

Capt. Robert W. C. Wimsatt, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Bolling Fld., D. C.

Capt. Samuel R. Brentnall, from Stanford University, Calif., to Wright Fld., Ohio, temp. duty, Hamilton Fld., Calif., sail S. F., July 18.

Capt. John W. Warren, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Hamilton Fld., Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Following from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to station indicated: Maj. James C. Cluck, (Capt.), to Langley Fld., Va.; Maj. Edmund P. Gaines, (Capt.), to Wright Fld., Ohio; Maj. Harvey H. Holland, (Capt.), to Chanute Fld., Ill.;

Maj. Clarence B. Lober, to Langley Fld., Va.; Maj. Edward M. Morris, (Capt.), to Langley Fld., Va.; Maj. William B. Souza, (Capt.), to Langley Fld., Va.; Maj. James A. Woodruff, (Capt.), to Wright Fld., Ohio;

Capt. Henry R. Baxter, to Kelly Fld., Tex.; Capt. Walter G. Bryte, Jr., to Langley Fld., Va.; Capt. Arthur L. Bump, Jr., to Kelly Fld., Tex.; Capt. Robert E. L. Choate, to Kelly Fld., Tex.; Capt. Frank J. Coleman, to Kelly Fld., Tex.; Capt. Carl J. Crane, to Wright Fld., Ohio; Capt. James K. DeArmond, to Wright Fld., Ohio; Capt. John P. Doyle, Jr., to Kelly Fld., Tex.; Capt. Alfred H. Johnson, to Wright Fld., Ohio; Capt. John N. Jones, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.; Capt. A. J. Kerwin Malone, to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.;

Capt. George W. McGregor, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.; Capt. Charles G. Pearcey, to Chanute Fld., Ill.; Capt. Hugo P. Rush, to Langley Fld., Va.; Capt. Milton J. Smith, to Langley Fld., Va.; Capt. Allen R. Springer, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.; Capt. Ernest K. Warburton, to Wright Fld., Ohio; 1st Lt. Charles T. Arnett, to Chanute Fld., Ill.; 1st Lt. Leonard F. Harman, to Wright Fld., Ohio; 1st Lt. John W. Persons, to Kelly Fld., Tex., and 1st Lt. Carl R. Storrie, to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. Otto B. Weyland, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to office of Chief, NGB, Wash., D. C.

Capt. James B. Burwell, from Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., to Cav. School, Ft. Riley, Kans., as instructor.

Capt. Wilfrid H. Hardy, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to NG, Detroit, Mich.

Capt. Russell J. Minty, from Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., to Eastern Procurement Dist., Hartford, Conn., as asst. AC Dist. Representative.

Capt. Stewart W. Towle, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to NG, Philadelphia, Pa.

Following officers from Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., to station indicated, sail N. Y., June 1: Capt. David R. Gibbs, to March Fld., Calif.; Capt. Stanley K. Robinson, to Hamilton Fld., Calif.; Capt. Walter C. White, to Hamilton Fld., Calif., and 1st Lt. Austin A. Straubel, to Hamilton Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Daniel F. Callahan, Jr., from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Wright Fld., Ohio.

1st Lt. Edwin W. Rawlings, from Cambridge, Mass., to Wright Fld., Ohio.

1st Lt. Clark N. Piper, from Pasadena, Calif., to Wright Fld., Ohio, temp. duty, Hamilton Fld., Calif., sail S. F., July 18.

1st Lt. Floyd B. Wood, from Bolling Fld., D. C., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 1.

Following from AC Technical School, Denver Branch, Lowry, Fld., Colo., as students, to AC Technical School, Denver, for duty: 1st Lt. Clayton B. Claassen, 1st Lt. William F. Day, Jr., 1st Lt. James H. C. Houston, 1st Lt. David W. Hutchinson, 1st Lt. Harold L. Neely, 1st Lt. Clifford H. Rees, 1st Lt. Raymond P. Todd, 2nd Lt. Waywood A. Davis, 2nd Lt. Charles P. Hollstein, and 2nd Lt. Francis L. Rivard.

Following from AC Technical School, Chanute Fld., Ill., as students, to AC Technical School, Chanute Fld., for duty: Capt.

John J. Morrow, 1st Lt. William M. Canterbury, 1st Lt. Harry Coursey, 1st Lt. Paul T. Hanley, 1st Lt. John M. Hutchison, 1st Lt. Arnold T. Johnson, 1st Lt. Harold L. Kreider, 1st Lt. Richard A. Legg, 1st Lt. Elvin S. Ligon, Jr., 1st Lt. Lawson S. Mosely, Jr., 1st Lt. Joseph B. Stanley, 1st Lt. Carl Swyter, 1st Lt. Glenn C. Thompson, 1st Lt. Albert T. Wilson, Jr., 1st Lt. Clair L. Wood, 1st Lt. Millard C. Young, 2nd Lt. Homer A. Boushey, Jr., 2nd Lt. Paul H. Dane, and 2nd Lt. Seward W. Hulise, Jr.

1st Lt. George F. Hartman, from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

PROMOTIONS

Lt. Col. William R. Arnold, CHC, promoted to colonel, April 29.

Lt. Col. Harry R. MacKellar, MC, promoted to colonel, April 28.

1st Lt. Robert E. L. Choate, AC, promoted to captain, May 1.

1st Lt. William Calaway, MC, promoted to captain, March 10.

1st Lt. Clark B. Meador, MC, promoted to captain, April 29.

1st Lt. Howard A. Van Anken, MC, promoted to captain, May 1.

1st Lt. Thomas R. Starratt, Cav., promoted to captain, May 2.

Following first lieutenants, AC, promoted to captains, May 2: Edwin R. French, John W. Persons, William C. Bentley, Jr., Sam W. Cheyney, Max H. Warren, Edwin L. Tucker, Ralph Rhudy, Isaac W. Ott, Edward H. Underhill, Trenholm J. Meyer, John J. Keough, William H. Maverick, William P. Sloan, George F. Kinzie, Albert Boyd, James W. McCauley, Edward H. Alexander, Frank A. Armstrong, Jr., William A. Matheny, John P. Kenny, Lambert S. Callaway, Reginald F. C. Vance, William L. Lee, David D. Graves, Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., William T. Colman, Paul M. Jacobs, Dudley D. Hale, Herbert L. Grills, Benjamin S. Kelsey, Thomas L. Mosley, Raymond L. Winn, Leonard F. Harman, Kingston E. Tibbets, Richard H. Lee, Robert W. Stewart, Lewis R. Parker, William M. Morgan, Richard I. Dugan, Edwin M. Day, Jack W. Wood, and James H. Wallace.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Oscar Kain (Inf.), QMC, transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, April 25.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. James E. Murray, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

W. O. Clarence W. Ferguson, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

W. O. James B. Allen, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., to report to Army retiring board, Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.

W. O. Olaf M. Nord, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Following warrant officers from station indicated, to AGD, Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., June 14: William Darrock, Governors Island, N. Y.; Thomas J. Quinn, Boston, Mass.; James E. Goodwin, Chicago, Ill.; David W. Hemler, Baltimore, Md.; Presley J. Grove, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

St. Sgt. Ralph A. Brearley, Cav., appointed warrant officer, May 1; from Ft. Brown, Tex., to Columbus General Depot, Ohio, as asst. to QM.

M. Sgt. William C. Workinger, FD, appointed warrant officer, May 1; from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

M. Sgt. Charles C. Leiby, AC, appointed warrant officer, May 1; assigned to Air Corps at present station, Langley Fld., Va.

M. Sgt. Harold J. Arnold, CAC, appointed warrant officer, May 1; to AGD, Hdq., 1st C. A. Dist., Boston, Mass.

Tech. Sgt. Clinton A. Anderson, DEMI, appointed warrant officer, May 1; from Atlanta, Ga., to AGD, Hq., 6th C. A., Chicago, Ill., June 1.

W. O. Elbert R. Fry, from Chicago, Ill., to IGD, Hq., 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Pvt. George W. Schroeder, prior orders from March Fld., Calif., to Randolph Fld., Tex., May 5, revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following retired at station indicated, April 30:

St. Sgt. Chatman L. McWilliams, CAC, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

1st Sgt. Emanuel Wooton, Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Sgt. Thomas J. McNichols, Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

1st Sgt. Samuel L. King, Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

M. Sgt. John M. Hollingsworth, DEMI, New Orleans, La.

Sgt. James McCurdy, CAC, Ft. Shafter, T. H.

Tech. Sgt. Grover C. Ward, DEMI, Nashville, Tenn.

M. Sgt. Benjamin Clevenger, Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.

St. Sgt. Benjamin H. Nichols, MD, Randolph Fld., Tex.

St. Sgt. James Conley, Inf., Ft. McKinley, Maine.

Sgt. Benjamin E. Cody, MD, Denver, Colo., 1st Sgt. Eldon E. Zinn, Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Retirement of M. Sgt. Frank L. Howard, DEMI, revoked.

M. Sgt. Harry J. Rodney, DEMI, San Diego, Calif., retired, May 31, as second lieutenant.

M. Sgt. James C. Arnold, AC, retired, Maxwell Fld., Ala., May 31.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended active duty with MC

Capt. Robert Roscoe Haley, Jr., Med.-Res., from Oklahoma City, Okla., May 3, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to home, San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 3.

1st Lt. Robert Scurry Anderson, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Wash., D. C., to home, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 21.

1st Lt. James Otto Lottes, Med.-Res., continued on active duty, Denver, Colo., to home, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.

1st Lt. Jose Roberto Vivas, Med.-Res., to station hospital, San Juan, P. R., June 5, to home, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 4.

Extended active duty with AC

1st Lt. Jack Stuart Hunt, Air-Res., from Randolph Fld., Tex., to home, Victoria, Tex., July 6.

1st Lt. Elbert Bailey Gentry, Air-Res., from March Fld., Calif., to home, Vancouver, Wash., May 31.

2nd Lt. William Stanley Rust, Air-Res., from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to home, Alameda, Calif., May 15.

Two weeks active duty training

Following Ord.-Res., to Baritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., June 11, to home, indicated, June 24: Capt. John Graziano Priore, New York, N. Y., 1st Lt. Herman Paul Kaufman, Washington, D. C.

Following Ord.-Res., to Savanna Ord. Depot, Savanna, Ill., June 4, to home, indicated, June 17: 1st Lt. Harold Gurney Evans, Savanna, Ill., 1st Lt. George Adams, McBride, Elmhurst, Ill., 1st Lt. Howard James Monroe, Milwaukee, Wis., 2nd Lt. Donald Francis Madigan, Oak Park, Ill.

2nd Lt. Roy Frederick Busdiecker, QM-Res., prior orders to St. Louis QM Zone, St. Louis, Mo., May 14, to home, St. Louis, Mo., May 27, revoked.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. Ben Gibson Yeager, Med.-Res., promoted to captain, May 3.

1st Lt. James Orville Winjum, Inf.-Res., promoted to captain, April 29.

1st Lt. George Benjamin Baylis, Jr., Med.-Res., promoted to captain, April 28.

1st Lt. Joe Nelson Cole, MA-Res., promoted to captain, April 28.

2nd Lt. William Covey Tafts, Inf.-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, April 29.

2nd Lt. Carlyle Steven Marchek, MA-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, May 3.

2nd Lt. Stanley Aiken Shepherd, FA-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, May 3.

2nd Lt. Louis Matthew Gregory, Air-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, April 29.

2nd Lt. Elint Michael Kallale, Inf.-Res., promoted to first lieutenant, May 1.

ORDERS TO NATIONAL GUARD

Capt. George Gould Berry, QMC, NG, appointed major, AGD, NG, May 1, continued on active duty, to home, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1941.

Coast Guard Orders

Lieutenant J. W. Ryssy, detached Naval Academy Postgraduate School, effective about May 29, 1939, and assigned Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for continuation of course in Radio Engineering.

Captain (E) W. M. Prall, detached plant of Gulfport Boiler and Welding Works, Port Arthur, Texas, effective upon completion of harbor cutters Nos. 74 and 75, and assigned office of Northern Inspector.

The following District Commanders (Lieutenant) promoted to District Commander with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, to rank from the dates indicated:

S. B. Johnson, March 8, 1939.

I. B. Steele, March 8, 1939.

F. E. Allison, March 8, 1939.

W. W. Bennett, March 9, 1939.

M. P. Jensen, March 15, 1939.

Chief Boatswain M. D. Jester, detached Pulaski, effective July 1, 1939, and assigned New York Division Intelligence Office.

Chief Boatswain J. M. Gray, detached New York Division Intelligence Office, effective about August 1, 1939, and assigned Rush as commanding officer.

Chief Boatswain Eugene Kiernan, orders of March 17, 1939, cancelled; detached New York Recruiting Office, effective upon relief by Chief Boatswain L. W. Butcher, and assigned Depot for temporary duty on the Kickapoo and further assignment to the Forward as commanding officer.

Chief Boatswain S. C. Crandall, detached Jacksonville Division, effective upon relief by Chief Boatswain J. H. Hantman, and assigned Perseus.

Chief Boatswain J. H. Hantman, detached (Please turn to Page 850)

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Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Page 844)

maid of honor, and the best man will be Dr. Twachtman's brother, David Twachtman.

Mr. William S. Harrington, son of Col. Francis Clark Harrington of Washington, will take as his bride, June 10, Miss Annetta MacDowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noah MacDowell of New York, the ceremony to be performed at St. James' Episcopal Church. The young couple were the guests in compliment to whom Miss Lyda K. Palmer entertained at the fashionable Stork Club in New York, the other evening.

Capt. Williams Carter Wickham, USN, and Mrs. Wickham of Belle Haven, a suburb of Alexandria, Va., have announced the engagement of Miss Jane Hamilton Miller, sister of Mrs. Wickham to Mr. James Glenn Driver, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Driver of Beaver Dam, Va. The bride-to-be is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence V. Miller of Baltimore.

Capt. Nigel Lovett, Gloucester Regiment, son of the late Gen. Lovett, C. B., and Mrs. A. C. Lovett of Mill House, Kempsey, Worcester, is to marry Miss Florida Stigand, a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Wallace Neff of Washington, D. C. Her mother, Nancy Neff made her social debut in Washington. Miss Stigand is a daughter of the late Maj. Chauncey H. Stigand, Royal West Kent Regiment, once Governor of the Mongalla Province in the Sudan. Her mother, now Mrs. Barrington Moore, makes her home at Stone Acre, Corfe, Yaunton, England.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Cecil G. Young, OD, USA, of Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Ann Young, to the Rev. Edward A. Cahill of Clinton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cahill of West Roxbury. Miss Young is a graduate of the Canal Zone Junior College and the University of Iowa. Mr. Cahill was graduated from the School of Religion at Tufts College in June, 1938, and is now minister of the First Unitarian Church at Clinton. The wedding will take place in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Dee Loy Shelton, of Lawton, Oklahoma, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Shelton, to Capt. John Battle Horton, Field Artillery, USA, son of Mrs. Eugenia W. Horton, of Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. John Walton Lang, Inf., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Madelin, to Capt. William Shepard Biddle, Cavalry.

The wedding will take place June 20th at the Post Chapel, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Muncey E. Kegley announce the marriage of their daughter, Cornelia Gwendolyn, to Benjamin Poore Mauborgne, on Friday, March 31, 1939, in Warrenton, Va. The groom is the son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph O. Mauborgne, and grandson of Maj. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, USA-Ret.

The young couple will be at home after May first at Worthington Apartments, 425 East Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OBITUARIES

In the peaceful quiet of his Virginia estate at Galax, Va., Capt. Charles W. Early, USN-Ret., one of the Navy's outstanding officers, died on May 2, 1939. Captain Early, who retired from the active Naval service on June 30, 1937, established during his Naval career a reputation for rare judgment and innate diplomatic ability in both Naval and state matters. His last command afloat was as Commanding Officer, South China Patrol, during which tour of duty he maintained his reputation for resourcefulness and tact.

Captain Early was born on Dec. 5,

1878, in Virginia, and throughout his Naval career he cherished the State of his birth, and upon retirement returned to its peaceful surroundings. Captain Early was known as an officer who carried out his assignments with a quiet efficiency that contributed greatly to the tradition of the "silent service."

He was an officer of the "old school" of the Navy, and during his service participated in bringing the Navy to its present state of effectiveness.

Throughout the service, his many friends mourn his passing, and the Navy and the Nation have lost an able defender.

Mrs. Lillie Beckman, wife of the late John Culver Beckman, M.D., of New York City, died at the home of Captain and Mrs. Roscoe C. MacFall, USN, 7887 Look-out Drive, La Jolla, Calif., April 25, 1939. Funeral services were held in La Jolla.

Mrs. Beckman is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Roscoe C. MacFall, two grandchildren, Miss Barbara B. MacFall, and John B. MacFall, and one great granddaughter, Mary L. MacFall.

Victoria G. Harrington, mother of Col. F. C. Harrington, CE, USA, Works Progress Administrator, died at Bristol, Va., April 29. Colonel Harrington was with his mother at the time of her death.

Mrs. Harrington was born in 1860 at Pointe Claire in the Province of Quebec, Canada. She was taken to Troy, N. Y., at the age of three years. She was married there to William C. Harrington in 1882. Moved to Bristol, Va., about three years later, and was residing there at the time of her death.

She is survived by one son, Colonel Harrington, and by two grandchildren, William S. Harrington, attending Yale University, and Mary Eleanor Harrington, who resides in Washington.

Lt. Comdr. Harry Handly Caldwell, USN, resigned, died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1939. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1873. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1891.

Two years prior to the Spanish American War, as lieutenant, he was appointed aide and secretary to Admiral Dewey, commander of the Asiatic Squadron. He took entire charge of all dispatches and also was commanding one of the second batteries, as a volunteer.

After the war he served with Dewey at Washington, and then was transferred to command the Holland, an early experimental submarine undergoing tests by the Navy.

Harriet Lane Liggett, widow of Lt. Gen. Hunter Liggett, died April 28, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

She married Hunter Liggett when he was young Lieutenant Liggett, fresh from West Point and assigned to the Mexican border.

Mrs. Liggett saw her husband through the war against the Sioux Indians, through various assignments in the Philippines and all other vicissitudes of Army life while he rose to the rank of major general and the command of the Philippine Department just before the United States entered the World War. He left her in San Francisco while he went to France, to win fame as commander of the First Corps of the American Army there.

When the general died in 1935 Mrs. Liggett was herself ill, at Letterman Hospital. She rallied to attend his funeral, and to choose the place and the stone in the National Cemetery at the Presidio for both of them.

One sister of Mrs. Liggett, Mrs. May Webster of New York, survives. There are no other immediate relatives.

Col. Harry O. Willard, USA-Ret., died at Lewistown, Mont., April 26.

Colonel Willard was born at Brenen, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1871. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry in June, 1896.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was ordered to Cuba where

he participated in the campaign of the 5th Army Corps from June 21 to July 3, 1898. In this campaign he commanded the troop in an engagement at Las Guasimas on June 21 and participated in the battle of San Juan July 1-2. In each of these instances, Colonel Willard was cited for his gallantry in action and awarded the Silver Star decoration with Oak Leaf Cluster.

From October 22 to November 19, 1907, he commanded Troops I and K of the 5th U. S. Cavalry in an expedition against hostile Navajo Indians, under By-a-lil-le, and engaged the latter near Aneth, Utah, October 28, 1907, capturing By-a-lil-le and nine followers. The President of the United States especially commended him for the excellent work done in this expedition.

Colonel Willard was next assigned to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, from November 20, 1907, to January 2, 1909. During this period of service he participated in the Black Mountain Expedition in Northern Arizona against the Navajo Indians from July to September, 1909.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ALSPAUGH—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., April 17, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Alspaugh, Inf., USA, a son, Ralph Williamson.

BOXTON—Born at Coral Gables, Fla., April 19, 1939, to Ens. and Mrs. Winslow H. Borton, USCG, a son, Winslow Huriburt Borton, jr., grand-nephew of Rear Adm. and Mrs. George C. Carmine, USCG-Ret., of Preston, Md., and nephew of Lt. (jg) and Mrs. G. F. Schumacher, USCG, of Mobile, Ala.

BOWLING—Born at St. Louis, Mo., May 2, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. William Bowling, a son, Townsend Whelen, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, USA-Ret.

HAMMOND—Born at the Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., April 29, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Thomas West Hammond, Jr., Inf., USA, a son.

JOHNSON—Born at Delaware County Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pa., March 1, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Elder P. Johnson, USN, a son, Richard Elder.

MARVIN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., April 24, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. George W. Marvin, CE, USA, a son, Lawrence Bolton.

O'NEILL—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Jay, N. Y., April 20, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Neill, Inf., USA, a daughter, Judith Mary.

VAN WAY—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Capt. and Mrs. Charles Ward Van Way, Jr., a son, Charles Ward, III.

WEAVER—Born at Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tighman Weaver, a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., USA-Ret.

Married

BERKELEY-HORN—Married at New York, N. Y., April 20, 1939, Miss Adah Howell Horn, sister of Col. Tyree Horn, SC, USA, to Mr. Griff Glover Berkeley.

BLUE-GRIFFITH—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Myer, Va., May 2, 1939, Mrs. Alice Griffith, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Daniel Torrey, USMCR, to Lt. John S. Blue, USN.

FORD-BAXTER—Married at St. James by the Sea, La Jolla, Calif., April 19, 1939, Miss Ann Hartley Baxter, to 1st Lt. Ernest Gordon Ford, Air-Res., USA.

MAUBORGNE-KEGLEY—Married at Warrenton, Va., March 31, 1939, Miss Cornelia Gwendolyn Kegley, to Mr. Benjamin Poore Mauborgne, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer, USA.

MILLER-REYNOLDS—Married at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 21, 1939, Miss Frances Reynolds, to Lt. (jg) Edwin S. Miller, USN.

NASH-BACON—Married at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., May 5, 1939, Miss Honoria Bacon, to Lt. (jg) David Nash, USN.

SCHMIDT-HARDING—Married at Post Chapel, Randolph Field, Texas, April 26, 1939, Miss Peg Harding, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Floyd C. Harding, (Inf.), QMC, USA, to 2nd Lt. James K. Schmidt, Inf., USA.

SPOERRY-CONTRYMAN—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Clayton, C. Z., March 31, 1939, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Contryman, to Capt. Jack Tucker Spoerry, Inf.-Res., USA.

Died

BAIRD—Died Williamstown, W. Va., April 5, 1939, 1st Lt. William P. Baird, ChC, USA.

Colonel Willard served in the Mexican Punitive Expedition from March 25, 1916, to February 5, 1917, entering Mexico on April 5, 1916, and commanding the troop during the skirmish with Carranzistas at Las Vasas Pass, Chihuahua, June 18, 1916.

Colonel Willard held the service medals of the Spanish War, the Army of Cuban Occupation and Mexican Punitive Expedition, the Victory Medal and the Purple Heart in addition to the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster decoration.

Surviving is Colonel Willard's widow, Mrs. Eleanor Willard of 819 West Juneaux Street, Lewistown, Mont., and a son, Harry O. Willard, Jr., of San Jose, Calif.

The funeral services for Colonel Willard were held Tuesday, May 2, at 11:00 a. m., with full military honors from the Fort Myer Gate of Arlington National Cemetery. Interment was in section seven of the cemetery.

BECKMAN—Died at La Jolla, Calif., April 25, 1939, Mrs. Lillie Beckman, wife of the late John Culver Beckman, M. D., of New York City, mother of Mrs. Roscoe C. MacFall, wife of Capt. MacFall, USN.

BROWNELL—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Meade, Md., April 30, 1939, John Gilbert Brownell, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gilbert S. Brownell, Inf., USA.

CALDWELL—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1939, Lt. Comdr. Harry Handly Caldwell, USN, resigned, USNA '91.

DOWD—Died at Orange, N. J., April 21, 1939, Col. Herman Dowd, N. Y. NG.

DOYLE—Died at Providence Hospital, Columbia, S. C., April 19, 1939, Mrs. Lillian Allen Doyle, wife of Maj. Alexander C. Doyle, USA-Ret.

DURHAM—Died suddenly at San Marcos Hotel, Chandler, Ariz., April 2, 1939, Raymond E. Durham, brother-in-law of Col. Easton R. Gibson, USA-Ret., and cousin of Capt. Oscar C. Badger, USN.

EARLY—Died in Carroll County, Va., May 2, 1939, Capt. Charles William Early, USN-Ret.

FRAZIER—Died at Carthage, Ill., April 26, 1939, 1st Lt. Wilmer Phelps Frazier, who served as First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, USA, during the World War.

HARKEY—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., April 12, 1939, Mrs. Evie H. Harkey, wife of Lt. Col. Claude S. Harkey, ChC, USA.

HARRINGTON—Died at Bristol, Va., April 29, 1939, Mrs. Victoria G. Harrington, mother of Col. Francis C. Harrington, CE, USA, acting Works Progress Administrator.

LATSON—Died at Ft. Lewis, Wash., April 24, 1939, Mrs. Verne Latson, wife of Maj. Harley Latson, GSC, (CE), USA.

LIGGETT—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., April 28, 1939, Mrs. Harriet Lane Liggett, widow of Lt. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

MOYER—Died at Chambersburg, Pa., April 26, 1939, Capt. William W. Moyer, who served as Captain, Dental Corps, USA, during the World War.

MURPHY—Died at Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1939, Mrs. Minerva Murphy, wife of Col. Philip G. Murphy, QM-Ret., USA.

SAWYER—Died at Kecoughtan, Va., March 25, 1939, 2nd Lt. John H. Sawyer, who served as a second lieutenant of Infantry during the Spanish American War.

SIVITER—Died at New York, N. Y., May 4, 1939, Mr. William H. Siviter, father of Mrs. Frances Siviter Pryor, wife of Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, (MC), USN-Ret.

WALSH—Died at Washington, D. C., May 4, 1939, Mrs. Catherine A. Walsh, mother of Capt. Edward J. Walsh, JAGD, USA.

WILLIAMS—Died at birth, Gorgas Hospital, Panama, C. Z., April 27, 1939, Hudson Bond Williams, son of Capt. and Mrs. John O. Williams, Inf., USA.

WILLARD—Died at Lewistown, Mont., April 26, 1939, Col. Harry O. Willard, USN-Ret.

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Staff Corps Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

briefly the provisions of the measure. He declared that during the Line Selection hearings last year, the subject of Staff Corps legislation was brought up but dropped at the request of the Navy Department. He said that at that time there was a "distinct" understanding that Staff Corps legislation would be enacted at this session of Congress.

In support of his bill, Mr. McCormack presented the following memorandum from Rear Adm. J. O. Richardson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which was addressed to the chiefs of all of the Staff Corps of the Navy, and in which Admiral Richardson calls attention to the need for remedial legislation comprising the Construction Corps, the Civil Engineer Corps, and the EDO and AEDO officers of the line. Reference: (a) BuNav. let. Nav. 10-TSW/NC A-18 (1302) of 23 July, 1938.

1. In reference (a) this Bureau inquired of the several Bureaus under the cognizance of which the officers of the respective Staff Corps perform duties, whether they desired the preparation at that time of a Staff Corps personnel bill and the prosecution of such bill in the first session of the approaching Congress, or whether they considered it preferable that the preparation of such a bill should be delayed until the immediate effects of the Line Personnel Law have afforded sufficient experience to supply a basis for the consideration of a Staff Corps bill.

2. In reply the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery and Supplies and Accounts did not desire immediate legislation, Construction and Repair and Yards and Docks desired immediate temporary legislation with further more complete legislation to follow.

3. In view of these replies and of its own consideration and study of conditions and legislation affecting the several Staff Corps, this Bureau has prepared the following broad discussion and tentative plan of procedure. The comments and recommendations of the addressees upon the principles and general plan are requested.

4. On consideration of their duties and responsibilities the Staff Corps may, it is believed, be divided into two general groups. The first and by far the larger of these two groups is that which is charged with the services of the Fleet and of the Naval personnel. Thus the Medical and Dental Corps look after the health of the Navy, the Chaplain Corps after its moral welfare, and the Supply Corps its pay and its food, as well as the system of supply for the Fleet. The second group may be classed as a technician group; the Construction Corps designs, constructs, and repairs vessels, and the Civil Engineer Corps constructs and to some extent supervises the maintenance and operation of shore establishments.

5. The first group, the Services Corps, has relatively few administrative billets and requires a large number of officers for widespread duties ashore and afloat. In their duties afloat no assistants not in a naval status can well be furnished them. In consequence these Corps, like the Line, require an officer body of pyramidal form with a broad base for younger officers to fill all the billets afloat and with a relatively small top for administrative duties.

6. The second group differs in the scope of its duties. There seems to be no established need for a relatively larger number of younger officers, since civil assistants can be obtained for the details of administration and design. The primary need in these Corps is for competent administrative officers, with sufficient officers of lesser rank and responsibilities so that, allowing for attrition, the administrative positions may ultimately be filled by properly experienced personnel. (Somewhat akin to these requirements are the duties and responsibilities of the EDO and the AEDO groups of the Line). The officer body of these Corps, and in fact of the engineering groups of the Line, need not be constituted in a pyramidal form but rather in a cubical, with only such enlargement of the base as might be necessary to allow for attrition.

7. On considering the promotion system suitable to the first of these two groups of Staff Corps, it would appear that, because of the similarity in their distributional needs of officers in the several grades, some system like that of the Line would be desirable. The existing law, the Equalization Act and subsequent modifications, provides a system generally parallel to that of the Line. It differs in that promotion up to lieutenant commander is on the basis of "fitted" instead of "best fitted." It has no provision for "fitted" officers above lieutenant commander and it has no compulsory retirement for captains short of the age retirement of 64. Compulsory retirements for those not selected as best fitted are thus limited only to lieutenant commanders and commanders.

8. Since the Line makes a substantial reduction in its career officers at the point of selection of the best fitted from lieutenant to lieutenant commander, whereas the Staff Corps have no best fitted selection at this point, it is obvious that the career opportunity up to and including the grade of lieutenant commander is greater for the Staff Corps than for the Line. Since later selections up to captain are made on the basis of the line fraction, the career opportunity of the Staff Corps officers is greater up to and including the grade of captain than that of his Line contemporaries. Accordingly there would seem no requirement, on the basis of equalization of opportunity, for fitted officers in the Staff Corps in the higher grades. Furthermore the existing restriction on the annual compulsory retirements in the several grades of the respective Staff Corps not only prevents undue wastage of experienced officers but also in effect increases the length of active duty of officers of those Corps who fail of selection.

9. Summarizing the discussion of this group of the Staff Corps, it appears that:

- (a) A relatively large number of junior officers is required to fill the billets, in which civil employees can not be utilized.
- (b) The number of administrative billets does not in itself warrant a high proportion of selection and promotion.
- (c) Career opportunities are mathematically superior to those of the Line up to the captains' grade and therefore on the basis of "equalization" no provision for fitted officers need in general be made.

10. Any substantial modification of the present personnel law with respect to this group of the Staff Corps or any change in the system or practice of recruitment to those Corps does not therefore seem necessary at this time.

11. With respect to the second group of the Staff Corps, however, distributional necessities of these Corps are considerably different. Their duties are largely ashore, and civil assistants can readily be employed. The number of billets actually requiring officers in the lower grades is therefore smaller and is, or should be, controlled largely by the necessity of providing sufficient experienced officers for ultimate promotion to the administrative positions. While commissioned officers might better fulfill the duties of these lesser posts than civil appointees, their utilization, with the subsequent necessity of their elimination to prevent over-crowding in the upper ranks, would be more disadvantageous than the possible loss of efficiency due to employing civilian engineers.

12. Accordingly a much restricted intake into these Corps would seem to be appropriate, and a non-eliminative system of promotion. Such a system already exists by the general law with respect to promotion from junior lieutenant and from lieutenant. Extension of this promotion, on the fitted basis alone, from lieutenant commander and from commander would appear suitable. Since the question of rank, other than as an indication of authority and a reward for competent service, is not compelling in these Corps, and the matter of relative progress paralleling the Line officer is not important, the running mate principle can be abandoned in favor of a more regular system. A pure service-in-grade promotion would appear satisfactory. To make it roughly parallel with the Line 7-year periods could be established. It is recognized that there would be no possibility of acceleration of promotion of the best qualified officers under such a system but assignments to duty need not be based upon rank, and proper use could be made of specially qualified officers even though their promotion were not accelerated.

13. With regard to the EDO and AEDO officers, their continuance in their present status in the Line presents serious difficulties, particularly at the top of the captains' list. Under the existing law they must either be selected for rear admiral, or retired after two failures of selection. There are few if any billets in the rear admirals' grade appropriate to these officers. At present, however, if not selected and promoted they must retire and their technical abilities be lost to the Navy, although there are not the compelling reasons, as in the Line in general, of physical requirements and of creating vacancies for younger officers, to warrant such retirement.

14. Their duties and responsibilities require a distribution similar to that of the two technician Corps just discussed. Their recruitment is already limited and their selection and promotion on a fitted basis up to the grade of captain would seem warranted. A limited number of rear admirals, commensurate with the actual billets requiring such rank, might well be fixed.

15. It appears then that these two engineer specialist groups sufficiently resemble the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps to warrant their removal from the general Line promotion laws, and their inclusion in any legislation affecting the two existing Corps, preserving, however, the identity of each group.

16. With respect to the general problem of Staff Corps legislation it is therefore proposed that:

- (a) No legislation be undertaken or study made at this time, pending further experience with the Line law, with respect to the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Supply Corps, and Chaplains' Corps.
- (b) That the preparation of legislation comprising the Construction Corps, Civil Engineer Corps, and EDO and AEDO officers of the Line be undertaken.
- (c) That a board composed of representatives of the Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps, and the EDO and AEDO groups, and of one officer from the Bureau of Navigation, be convened to prepare legislation for those Corps and groups, in general along the lines indicated above.

Navy's Opposition

The following letter from Secretary of the Navy Swanson, opposing the bill, was presented to the committee.

The bill HR 4677, "To amend the provisions of the Act approved June 23, 1938, entitled 'An Act to regulate the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the Line of the Navy,'" was referred to the Navy Department by your Committee with a request for views and recommendations relative to the measure.

It is the purpose of the bill HR 4677 to make applicable to officers of some of the ranks of the Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy certain of the provisions of the Line personnel act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), and of the Staff Corps Equalization act of June 10, 1926 (44 Stat. 717; 34 USC 348), as amended by the Act of August 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 530; 34 USC 349).

It appears that the bill HR 4677 would, if enacted into law, operate for the benefit of a few officers in specified ranks of the two staff corps mentioned above. Certain features of the Act of June 23, 1938, and of the Act of June 10, 1926, as amended, which afford guarantees and protection for individual officers would be made applicable, whereas other features of these statutes which are necessary to insure efficient service on the part of officers and maintenance of the Navy as an effective arm of the national defense have been omitted.

Staff Corps other than the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps, and many officers within those two corps would not be affected by the provisions of the bill HR 4677.

The Navy Department is now conducting a study of the necessity or desirability of legislation for the personnel of the staff corps. At present a board is at work to formulate recommendations based on current and future needs on the principles involved in the line personnel Act.

It has been the practice in the past, and is now considered most desirable that staff corps legislation based on line personnel acts, be not undertaken until the latter have been in operation for a period of at least one year.

For the foregoing reasons and for the additional reason that the Navy Department does not favor piecemeal legislation for the benefit of individual groups or for individual corps, it is recommended that the bill HR 4677 be not enacted into law.

Following his statement to the Committee, Mr. Vinson said that in view of the nature of the McCormack bill, and in consideration of the President's letter, he was in favor of adopting a resolution requesting the Navy to make a thorough study of the entire Staff Corps problem. However, a number of the members of the Committee, particularly Representative Melvin Maas, minority leader, were anxious to hear the testimony of Rear Admiral William G. DuBose, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, so the Committee adjourned until Tuesday morning, when Admiral DuBose took the stand.

Admiral DuBose told the Committee that in view of the Navy Department's opposition to the measure, and in light of President Roosevelt's letter, he could not officially support the McCormack bill, but that he would be glad to give his personal views on any points that the Committee might care to take up.

Mr. Vinson charged that the reason the Construction Corps is now asking for remedial legislation is because the Corps has not carried out the spirit or the letter of the Navy Selection Act. He said that Construction Corps selection boards have not been selecting, they have been merely promoting the senior eligibles and thus have arrived at the point that a number of officers overdue for promotion is so great that something must be done. Mr. Vinson said that if the Construction

Corps selection boards had selected with severity equal to that of line boards, there would be no need for especial legislation. Admiral DuBose denied that this was the case and said that selection had been exercised but that the officers concerned were all so closely aligned in quality that it was difficult to single out officers to be passed over.

Representative Maas questioned Admiral DuBose as to who, in the Navy Department, decided that legislation affecting the Staff Corps should not be taken up when the Line Selection Act was passed last year. Admiral DuBose stated that he did not know who formulated the policy but supposed it emanated from the Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral DuBose declared, "I got the chiefs of the other Staff Corps into my office for a consultation at that time, but no agreement could be reached. The Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps saw eye-to-eye, but the Medical Corps and the Supply Corps could not agree."

Mr. Maas asked Admiral DuBose whether or not he would advise a young officer intent on an engineering career with the Navy to apply for transfer to the Construction Corps. Admiral DuBose said, "I think that a young officer in the Navy contemplating an engineering Navy career would be foolish to apply for the Construction Corps if he could get in the Engineering Duty Only group." He went on to say that the AEDO and EDO officers now enjoy many advantages over the Construction Corps or the Civil Engineer Corps.

He further stated, "The dissatisfaction, discontent and lowering of morale of the Construction Corps is due to the preferential treatment given Engineering Duty Only officers." Admiral DuBose pointed out that officers of the Construction Corps, working side by side with EDO's are being outstripped in promotion by younger officers of the EDO group.

Admiral DuBose stated:

"In conclusion I want to point out that this Bill does not confer any special privilege or any of the officers in the Construction Corps or the Civil Engineer Corps. It simply gives them the same opportunity in the grades of lieutenant-commander and commander as the Act of June 23, 1938 gives to Line Officers assigned to Engineering Duty Only. This is entirely a matter of justice to the individual officers themselves and is of importance in maintaining the morale and efficiency of the group. Here I want to say that the tremendous shipbuilding program has made it necessary for all officers in the Construction Corps to assume duties of increased importance and responsibility, and this includes those officers who have been held back in promotion. I think it is only simple justice that these officers should be judged on their own merits as to whether they are qualified for promotion either as best fitted or fitted. The present laws do not so permit, but H.R. 4677 will, if enacted, remedy this and would, therefore, be a major step in correcting a personnel situation in the Construction Corps and Civil Engineer Corps that is a definite detriment to high morale and efficiency."

Mr. Vinson read to the Committee a statement of the history of Staff Corps promotion legislation and also his views on the McCormack bill. He declared that the only officer who would benefit from the McCormack bill this year would be Lt. Comdr. George C. Manning, CC, USN, now on duty as Inspector of Material at the Boston Navy Yard.

Mr. Vinson in his statement, declared: This bill only affects the promotion of two of the Staff Corps of the Navy—the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps.

There are six Staff Corps in the Navy, the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Supply Corps, Chaplains Corps, Construction Corps, and Civil Engineer Corps.

The last two, the only two affected by the bill, are, except for the Chaplains Corps, the smallest corps in numbers of personnel. The actual numbers now in each Corps run as follows:

Medical Corps858
Dental Corps258
Supply Corps561
Chaplains Corps90
Construction Corps289
Civil Engineer Corps121

(Continued on Next Page)

Staff Corps Legislation

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Until 1918 promotion in these corps was by seniority and a given proportion of the total number of the Corps, expressed usually as a percentage, was allowed in each grade.

In 1918 selection, which had been introduced into the Line in 1916, was applied also to the Staff Corps except that officers not selected, instead of retiring on age-in-grade as in the Line, remained on the active list.

Although a more generous allowance was made in the upper grades for most of the Staff Corps than in the Line the non-retirement of officers failing of selection blocked promotion to such an extent that Staff officers in all but two Corps lagged well behind the officers of the Line who had entered at the same time as themselves, and a strong feeling developed that as fellow officers in the Navy they should enjoy the same rate and opportunities of promotion.

In consequence in 1926 the so-called Equalization Act was passed. This removed all limits in each grade of the Staff Corps and allowed each grade to grow simply as officers were added to it in accordance with the plan of promotion provided.

Now take the case of the non-graduates of the Naval Academy entering the Staff Corps. They get their "running-mates" in the line as the junior man in that rank at the time of their entry.

Thus, a Doctor or a Chaplain who enters as a Lieutenant, junior grade, takes as his "running-mate" the last Junior Lieutenant in the Line commissioned as such immediately before the entry of the Staff Officer in the Navy.

In order that the Staff officer might not enjoy a complete 100% opportunity of selection while the Line, with limited vacancies in each next higher grade, was forced to select only a fraction of the total number of officers eligible, the Equalization Act provided that in the long run only an equal fraction of the number of eligible Staff officers might be selected.

This fraction, known as the "line fraction," was the average of the Line selections for the preceding four years. That is to say, if in the preceding four years an average of 60% of the officers reaching the top of the grade of commander had been selected and promoted to the grade of captain in the Line, so 60% of the Staff Corps commanders eligible for selection by reason of their running-mates having been selected might likewise be selected and promoted.

The provision for taking the average of the last four Line selection boards was inserted to cushion any out of the ordinary board in the Line. In fact it has, however, worked to the advantage of the Staff Corps in that the Line selections have been increasingly severe and in consequence the average Line fraction taken over the last four years has always been greater than that of the most recent Line Board.

When selection was extended downward in the Line to include promotion to the grades of Lieutenant commander and to Lieutenant, it was also in the following year, 1935, extended to include these grades in the Staff Corps. There was this important difference made, however, that while the selection in the Line was on the basis of choosing the best fitted officers and only to the number allowed by the available vacancies in the next higher grade, these lower selections in the Staff Corps were made on the "fitted" basis, that is to say, all officers who were considered fitted for promotion were selected and advanced without any question of competition with their fellows.

You will understand that there is no percentage of grades in the Staff Corps. In the Line you will recall there is a percentage. 4% Captains; 8% Commanders; 15% Lieutenant Commanders; 30% Lieutenants; 42% Lieutenants, junior grade and ensign.

In other words in the Staff Corps you will observe that in the two lower grades in the Staff Corps, the grade of Lieutenant and Lieutenant Commander, every Staff Officer that is classed as fitted is promoted and there is no question of vacancies.

The reason that he is promoted is simply because his Line "running mate" has been promoted.

The whole theory of promotion in the Staff Corps is based upon the promotion Line.

The Line fraction, as applicable to the upper grades in the Staff Corps and as just discussed, did not apply in any way to these lower grade selections. In this law of 1935, for the first time the retirement of non-selected officers of the Staff Corps was required, and the number who might be retired in any year was narrowly restricted.

That is, until the law of 1935 every staff officer remained in the Staff Corps until he reached 64 years of age, resigned or died. There was no system by which, if he were not promoted, he could be retired from the service.

However, the law of 1935 (Section 6) distinctly stated how many officers in each Corps who have not been selected can be put out in any given year.

For instance, in the Construction Corps, the law says only two commanders and 3 lieutenant commanders having failed to have been selected, may go out. In the Civil Engineering Corps 1 commander and 1 lieutenant commander. By keeping them in there is no question of vacancies in each grade.

The law of 1935 was introduced by me at the instance of the Construction Corps, and was prepared in the Department and was supported by the Constructors as a fair and equitable interpretation of the Equalization law.

In other words it was designed to equalize the equalization law and give to the Construction Corps everything they were entitled to under the old law.

One of the objectives of the McCormack Bill is to keep any officer from going out, and fixing it so all officers can be promoted.

As a result the comparative careers of the Line and of the Staff Corps may be illustrated somewhat as follows:

Promotion To	Line Percent- age Selection	Line Cumulative Line Selection	Staff Corps Percentage Selection	Staff Corps Cumulative Selection
Lt.	95	95	100	100
Lt. Comdr.	70	67	100	100
Comdr.	60	40	60*	60
Capt.	55	22	55*	33

*By application of Line fraction.

In the selection to rear admiral the number of officers of this grade is limited in the Staff Corps and in consequence the Line fraction of selection, with an unlimited number in the grade resulting therefrom, is not applicable.

At this point let me say that the law fixes the number of Admirals in each one of the Staff Corps. For instance in the Construction Corps it fixes the number of admirals as one; in the Civil Engineers Corps, one; in the Medical Corps 4 admirals; in the Supply Corps, three; and none in the Dental and Chaplains, but also there is no restriction on the number of Captains, Commanders, Lieu-

tenant Commanders, Lieutenant and Lieutenants, junior grade, in any of the Staff Corps.

Take the Construction Corps. Out of a total of 205 officers there are 24 captains, 37 commanders, 61 lieutenant commanders, 61 lieutenants and 21 lieutenants, junior grade.

If the same percentages were applied to the Staff Corps as governs the distribution in the Line there would be 8 captains, 16 commanders, 31 lieutenant commanders, 62 lieutenants, and 84 lieutenants, junior grade.

No captains however are at present retired from the Staff Corps by reason of non-selection, but remain therein until the age of 64, whereas Line captains not selected for rear admiral must retire after two failures of selection and usually at the age of about 57.

From the above it is apparent that the promotion prospects throughout their career up to the grade of captain are more favorable to the Staff Corps officer than to the Line officer.

Furthermore, although the chances of becoming a rear admiral are somewhat less, yet all officers of the Staff Corps who once reach the grade of captain are assured of continuation on active duty until they are 64 whereas only about one-third to one-fourth of the Line captains survive retirement beyond the age of 57 or 58.

With this understanding of the present Staff Corps law we may proceed to the consideration of Mr. McCormack's bill, H. R. 4677.

This bill is obviously framed in technical language with reference to various sections and subsections of the Line Act of June 23, 1938, but the net effect of it may be summarized as follows:

(a) It singles out the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps for special consideration, and leaves the other Staff Corps under the present law.

(b) It removes the application of the Line fraction, as discussed above, to the selection of officers for promotion to the grades of captain and commander—the only place where it is now applied under the law—and permits 100% best fitted selection.

(c) It provides that officers who are not so selected as best fitted may, be adjudged fitted for promotion.

(d) It grants promotion and continued ser-

vice to fitted officers, paralleling but extending such service beyond that granted to such fitted officers of the Line. Line 30, and 28; Staff 35 and 30.

(e) It grants Staff officers of these two Corps the privilege of voluntary retirement after 20 years of commissioned service as does the Line law, but the other Staff Corps would not have it.

(f) It grants Staff officers of these two Corps the right to promotion on retirement consequent to failure on physical examination for promotion. This would not apply under the bill to the other Staff Corps.

(g) It allows credit for Naval Academy service for pay.

This provision is denied to all officers of the Navy by the Act of 1913 and would be denied to the other Staff Corps. Under the Act of 1913 the four years at the Naval Academy cannot be counted for pay purposes.

All these advantageous provisions of the Line law (and the last item a further benefit not in the Line law) are granted to these two Corps and to them alone of the Staff Corps, but the disadvantageous provisions of the Line law are not written into this bill. For instance:

(a) The selection board is not required to report the names of officers whose performance of duty is unsatisfactory, and the discharge of such officers is not provided for.

The Committee will recall that in the Act of 1938 there is a provision which requires the selection board to report the name of any officer who has under 21 years service whose performance of duty in the present grade is unsatisfactory.

(b) Although the Line law requires honorable discharge for lieutenant commanders and lieutenants neither selected as best fitted nor adjudged fitted, and for lieutenants (junior grade) not selected as best fitted, this bill does not provide for such discharge, but provides specifically for the retirement of lieutenant commanders; the 1935 Staff Act still remains in effect with regard to the lower grades and provides for the retirement of lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade).

(c) This bill does not provide, as does the Line law, for the discharge with one year's (Continued on Next Page)

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The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools and Camps listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The President's desire that Congress shall adjourn in June has been the subject of sharp debate in the Senate. There is a strong group in that Chamber as well as in the House which is insisting that the danger of an European War demands that Congress remain in session. It is this group which is opposed to the policy of intervention the President is pursuing. If the President has his way, then there will be little legislation of importance to business enacted. There was a revival this week of a Treasury proposal to remove business tax deterrents, but the President warned the Press that this should not be taken seriously, and Senator Barkley, after White House consultation, declared the tax question was too complicated to be dealt with in the closing weeks of the session. The truth is there is fear that changes in taxes will cause reduction of revenue, and with mounting deficits and high costs of Government, the Administration is not disposed to favor any such legislation. The House Ways and Means Committee has gone on record as approving the freezing of the old age benefit taxes at 1% until 1943 as against the present 3% pay roll tax on the total wages of employees. Senator Harrison speaking before the United States Chamber of Commerce, expressed the opinion that some corporation taxes might be modified, but he warned against any expectation of a general revision. Possibly this recommendation may be enacted. Both Labor Committees of Congress are holding hearings on amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, but the prospects are slim for adoption of any of them. That Congress has decided to let the President go along with the reorganization of the Executive Departments, including those of the Army and Navy, was demonstrated by the rejection by a vote of 264 to 128 of the first bureau and agency consolidation order which was issued last week. Action upon the President's relief estimate for the next fiscal year is being delayed pending the completion of the relief investigation which the House Appropriations Committee is conducting, and the preparation of another draft of the relief administration bill by the Committee of which Senator Byrnes is chairman. A comparatively favorable response was made by the Markets to the speech of Hitler, but it is realized by investors and speculators that more international crises are in prospect. So long as Europe is mobilized for war and Japan is engaged in China, admittedly there will be reduction in popular consumption of goods, foreign trade will be curtailed, and accumulated capital will be borrowed or confiscated. Only essentials, such as foodstuffs and materials for munitions will be imported. As to the former the United States is in competition with the wheat and meat countries like Canada, Argentina and Australia, which also are at peace, and regarding the latter large orders are being placed with our manufacturers. Another French Mission has arrived with this object in view. In order to be able to borrow in our markets Roumania has instituted negotiations for another method of set-

tling her debt. Probably Roumania's action will be followed by other nations, among them the British and French, which because they owe us World War Debts are forbidden to place loans with our people. It may be the Government will revive the Foreign Debt Commission to consider any proposals that should be made. If credits can be obtained through agreement to cease debt defaults, there is no doubt that our products will be bought in increasing quantities provided the European situation should continue perilous.

Medical Department

(Continued from First Page)

1,183 officers. During the same period the Dental Corps was increased by 25 officers each year, so that strength now is 258, an increase of over 60 per cent from the former total of 158. Under the Army Expansion Bill the Dental Corps will be expanded to 316—exactly double the old strength—while the Medical Corps would number 1,440 officers. Among the increases were one brigadier general, dental, and one brigadier general, medical.

The dental brigadier, L. C. Fairbank, is the first general officer of the Dental Corps, and the giving of general rank to an officer of that corps was recognition of the importance of that branch of medical science. The medical brigadier gives the Medical Corps four general officers—The Surgeon General with rank of major general, a brigadier general at Army Medical Center, a brigadier as chief of the surgical service at Walter Reed, and a brigadier in command of Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

Other increases have been made in enlisted personnel (from 6,520 to 8,643) and in the Nurse Corps (from 600 to 700).

Personnel matters, however, are only one side of the Medical Department picture, facets of which include training, equipment, hospital and clinical facilities.

In the field of training, during the chieftanship of General Reynolds, changes of importance have occurred. The graduate (basic) course at the Army Medical School was reestablished in 1935 to provide valuable training in the auxiliary subjects of medicine of special value in military medicine, such as preventive medicine and tropical diseases. The course is now devoted largely to such specialties. The advanced course at the Army Medical School now consists almost entirely of preventive medicine and health administration.

Though medical, dental and veterinary ROTC units had been abolished by Congress before 1935, in 1936, the medical ROTC units were reestablished, and there are now 23 finishing the third year of this important training which is reflected in the 5,000 officers added to the Medical Reserves by the ROTC before its abandonment.

An increase from two to three months in the advanced course at the Medical Field Service School, established during the period, enables special training to be given officers about to be assigned as instructors with the National Guard, the Reserves or the ROTC.

Training of medical officers in specialties both in general hospitals of the Army and in civilian hospitals is now being undertaken. The optimum would be 50 officers in Army hospitals and about 30 in civilian institutions.

Modernization of equipment in hospitals, begun six years ago, has now been completed, and about \$500,000 in new equipment has been installed.

With reorganization and refurbishing of the biological laboratories at a cost of more than \$120,000, these laboratories, supplying the Army and Navy with vaccines and serums, are now considered the most complete and best appointed laboratories in the country.

Construction and repair of hospitals and other institutions is costing more

MERCHANT MARINE

than \$10,000,000, with the largest single item being the rebuilding of Fitzsimons General Hospital at a cost of \$4,000,000. Rebuilding was also undertaken at Chanut, McChord and Scott Fields. Many other projects are being carried out and others are contemplated under the Air Corps Expansion program.

Another step forward was the recent authorization by Congress of an increase in the number of surgeons on flying status from 5 to 36. The whole number of officers on duty with the Air Corps has been increased to 93 during General Reynold's tour of duty.

Merchant Marine

It is a fair question in shipping circles today whether the inauguration by the Maritime Commission of a service from Puget Sound ports to China and Japan will precipitate serious labor troubles on the West Coast.

The line will be operated by a managing agent, the newly organized Pacific Northwest Oriental Co., like four other cargo lines operated by the commission from North Atlantic ports to all parts of the world. The commission has held that it could not enter into contracts with unions for these vessels, while the unions have as stoutly maintained that it can, and legislation has been introduced into Congress which would make the managing agent of a government line "an employer" within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act.

A working agreement has been achieved, however, in the case of the East Coast lines—a solution which promises to become permanent when—and if—the commission sells or charters the lines on bids which have been pending for several months. The National Maritime Union, East Coast sailor's organization, has permitted the commission to hire crews for the vessels of the four lines through U. S. Shipping Commissioners, but by having its members register with the commissioners (as well as at their own hiring halls), has placed aboard the vessels a preponderant majority of NMU men.

The Sailor's Union of the Pacific, bitterly opposed to the commission's policy of shipping through shipping commissioners, has picketed their offices, and has stated flatly that it would not permit the manning of the proposed Puget Sound-Orient vessels by other than through union hiring halls.

A flat inquiry by Mr. Harry Lundberg, SUP official, of Secretary of Commerce Hopkins, asking whether the Secretary would permit his commissioners to be used as employment agencies, brought the reply that he would not. The Maritime Commission, in reply, issued a statement that it would, as at present, man its vessels with such seamen as chose to register with the shipping commissioners—a practice which was undertaken early in American shipping history, before organization was achieved.

The commission was scheduled Thursday to designate which four ships of its laid-up fleet would be placed in the tri-weekly service between Seattle and Tacoma and the Orient, but the decision was delayed following appearance before the commission of Mr. Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director, to discuss the labor situation. Mr. Bridges was scheduled to visit the commission again yesterday.

Present plan of the commission is to man each vessel, as she is prepared for service, with East Coast seamen obtained through the shipping commissioners. After arrival on the West Coast, such seamen would be at liberty to continue aboard the vessels if they so wished, while replacements would be obtained from the shipping commissioners on the West Coast.

World's Fair Exhibit

Work is underway on the construction of a 40 foot by 14 foot map of the world, on which the names of ports in every continent served by American vessels will light up. The electrical arrangement will show in turn the ports served by each American line.

Central feature of the Maritime Commission's exhibit at the New York World's Fair, the map will be in place in the Marine Transportation Building about June 1, together with other exhibits.

Receipts Break Records

Passenger travel on the three vessels of the Good Neighbor Fleet, operating between New York and Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and other South American ports, have exceeded all former records and the expectations of shipping experts.

In January, 1939, receipts were 150 per cent greater than in January of last year, while in February receipts were three times those of February, 1938.

These receipts are higher than those enjoyed at any period by the Munson Line ships which formerly served the trade. Cargo carryings, however, have not yet become an item of profit.

Moore-McCormick, through its Seantle Line, operates the Good Neighbor Fleet with the luxury lines Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Staff Corps Legislation

(Continued from Preceding Page)

pay of officers failing on professional examination for promotion.

(d) The Line law provides a 7-year probationary period for Line officers, and revocation of commission for lieutenants (jg) found incompetent. This bill contains no such provision for the Staff Corps.

In general it is obvious from the above that this bill seeks to give to these two Staff Corps and to them alone the benefits of the Line law without the hazards imposed upon the line by that law. It gives the officers of these two corps the same rapidity of promotion as officers of the line, but with no competition for this promotion. Aside from any question as to whether any worthy officer would be saved from retirement by this bill—and but one officer of the whole number in both corps would be saved this year, Lt. Comdr. Manning, of the Construction Corps, now on duty as inspector of naval material at Boston—it gives these two groups special advantages which would undoubtedly lead to pressure from the remaining Staff Corps, and from the line itself—the majority of the officers of the Navy—for the same advantages, which if granted would operate to the serious detriment of the efficiency of the Navy.

As stated, but one retirement in the two Corps affected would occur this year—That of Lieutenant Commander Manning of the Construction Corps.

Next year there are no retirements which can be definitely predicted as actually required. There are however three lieutenant commanders of the Construction Corps, and one commander of the Civil Engineer Corps, all of whom, if not selected during that year, would retire on June 30, 1940. Thus a maximum of four and a minimum of none, dependent upon whether none or all of these officers were selected, would retire next year. If, however, legislation were enacted prior to June 30, 1940, preventing these retirements, no further retirement would then ensue, and that of Lieutenant Commander Manning, above noted, would be the only one accomplished.

Coast Guard Orders

(Continued from Page 846)

Nemesis, effective July 1, 1939, and assigned Jacksonville Division.

Chief Boatswain (L) C. R. Peck, detached First District, effective about May 31, 1939, and assigned office of Eastern Inspector.

Boatswain (T) J. A. Small, Hamilton, issued permanent appointment as Boatswain, with rank from April 1, 1939.

Boatswain (T) C. R. Grenager, detached War Department, effective May 15, 1939, and assigned Faunce.

Boatswain (T) W. C. Hart, detached War Department, effective May 15, 1939, and assigned Aurora.

Boatswain John Hark, detached Faunce and assigned Fort Trumbull Training Station.

The following Pay Clerks (T), issued permanent appointments as Pay Clerk, with rank from July 19, 1938: Richard Hewitt, Bibb; J. C. Collins, Campbell; Linnie Thompson, Hamilton.

Reservist Wins Oldsmobile

One of the Oldsmobile, Series "40" cars, awarded during a recent national prize contest sponsored by Oldsmobile dealers was won by Capt. L. H. Hall, Inf.-Res., who is on active duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Captain Hall is an officer of the 382nd Infantry, Organized Reserves.

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LOS ANGELES

USNA's Europe Trip Off

The Secretary of the Navy announced yesterday cancellation of the Midshipmen's annual cruise to Europe. A Summer cruise will be made in the battle ships, New York, Texas, and Arkansas to other destinations which have not yet been announced. Originally 465 midshipmen of the first class and 575 of the third class were to have departed June 2 for visits to Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Scotland.

Reserves on CCC Duty

Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, this week introduced a bill to amend the recently enacted National Defense Act to provide that Reserve officers on Civilian Conservation Corps duty are not entitled to the benefits prescribed by the Act for Reserve officers called into active duty for periods in excess of 30 days.

Senator Sheppard's action was the result of the special message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt on April 20, in which the President voiced his opposition to granting Reserve officers on active duty with the CCC the same retirement, hospitalization and other benefits granted Reserve officers called to active duty in case of national emergency.

The amendment proposed by Senator Sheppard would make the provision of the Act which prescribes the benefits applicable only to Reserve personnel who, while on extended active duty, are paid out of funds appropriated for the War Department.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY SPORTS

Army won 5 and lost 1 over the week end, the cadets defeating Penn State in lacrosse, 10 to 4, Union College in track, 112½ to 13½, Yale in tennis, 5 to 4, Cornell in golf, 5 to 4, and losing to Columbia University in baseball, 7 to 3, while the plebe baseball team defeated the White Plains H. S., 9 to 4. The cadets opened the lacrosse match with one goal in the first period, when Al Gillem batted in a counter along the ground from in front of the net. Penn State was unable to score during the period, the ball being in Army's possession most of the time. The visitors scored twice in the second, but the cadets knocked in three quick counters to remain ahead at the end of the half. Penn State played its best lacrosse in the third period, but were unable to pass the cadets, and a determined Army drive in the final session with a succession of goals by Mitchell, Thigpen, Ballard and Muller, put the home team well ahead.

In the baseball game, Columbia re-venge themselves for last year's defeat, bunching their hits at appropriate moments to get four scoring rallies. George Smith pitched well for Columbia and had excellent support, while the cadets failed Davis in a number of instances, making 5 errors. Both pitchers were relieved in the ninth inning, but the game was practically won by that time. Art Knight, lead-off man for Army, again starred at the bat, scoring two of the cadet's runs, and getting three hits, one a double, in five times at bat.

The track team went to Schenectady, New York, for its meet with Union College. The cadets had little trouble in gathering points, as the home team's talent was unable to extend the cadet entries. There were no spectacular times or distances made in any of the events.

The tennis team remain undefeated, and show signs of repeating their undefeated status of last year. After winning 4 of the 6 singles matches, the cadets tried some new combinations in the doubles, winning but one of the three matches.

GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS AT USNA

The National A. A. U. Gymnastic Championships will be held at the Naval Academy on May 13 at 2:30 in the afternoon and 8:00 in the evening. Tickets, priced at 50c each, may be purchased from the Navy Athletic Association. The ticket will admit to both the afternoon and evening events.

It is expected that the leading gymnasts of the country, including members of past Olympic teams, will compete in these Championships.

U. S. COAST GUARD

Contract for construction of a high-powered radio station on Telegraph Road, in Fairfax County, Va., was awarded this week by the Coast Guard to W. F. Martens, Newport News, Va. Martens Company bid \$205,000 for the job.

This bid was somewhat in excess of the \$189,000 allotted for the station by the Public Works Administration, and the price paid for the 200-acre tract five miles south of Alexandria, which was once owned by the Washington family, will run the total cost still higher.

Bids had been opened in March, but award was delayed because of the excess of all bids over the PWA funds available. The contractor will now have 330 days in which to finish the station.

The station will provide direct contact from Washington to certain division commanders, to the International Ice Patrol and to the Cadet Practice Squadron wherever it may be.

Called for in the contract is the construction of a large brick building of Georgian architecture for use as a shop and laboratory where radio equipment submitted to the Coast Guard in response to its specifications will be tested, and a smaller building of the same type which will be the receiving station. Six smaller buildings will be employed to house transmitters and an emergency power supply.

Until funds are available for the purchase of new equipment the transmitter and receiver now in use at the Ft. Hunt Radio Station will be used at the Telegraph Road station. The 11 men detailed to the Ft. Hunt Station will also go to the new plant when it is ready for use. No living quarters are to be built under the contract.

The Ft. Hunt Station now used by the Coast Guard must be abandoned since the land on which it is located is owned by the National Park Service which has requested its abandonment as soon as possible in order that it may be converted to other uses.

Coast Guard Graduations

A tentative schedule of closing exercises for the Coast Guard Academy, at New London, Conn., calls for delivery of the graduation address May 29, by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. The speech will be broadcast.

Closing ceremonies will begin May 26 with inter-class pulling and sailing boat races, and a tennis match at which the Academy teams will oppose American International. In the evening, there will be a formal retreat and parade, a band concert and the annual ring dance.

On Saturday, May 27, competitive infantry drills will be held, followed by a luncheon given by the Alumni Association to the graduating class. The business meeting of the association will follow, while the rest of the afternoon will be occupied with a baseball game between

Puerto Rican Department (Continued from First Page)

ber, 1919 to June, 1920 with the Allied High Mission to Armenia. He returned to the United States in July, 1920 with a regiment of General Haller's Polish American troops, and for the following two years was stationed at West Point, New York, as Professor of Practical Military Engineering. In August, 1922, he returned to Europe where he was on duty until late in 1922 as executive of the Hoover famine relief in Russia and until July, 1923 as Deputy Red Cross Commissioner to Greece.

General Daley then successfully served for three years as District Engineer at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for four years in Washington, D. C., in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, and for five years in St. Louis, Missouri, as assistant to the Division Engineer and later as Division Engineer, Upper Mississippi Valley Division. In 1936 he graduated from the Army War College, Washington, D. C., and was then ordered to New York City, for duty as Division Engineer of the North Atlantic Division, in which capacity he served until October, 1938, when he assumed command of the First Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Boston, Massachusetts.

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the Academy and Trinity. There will follow a dinner dance.

Sunday afternoon a band concert will be followed by the baccalaureate parade and service and a formal retreat.

On May 29, a review of the battalion will precede the commencement exercises which begin at 2:45 Eastern Daylight Saving Time. Dinner in the evening will be followed by the commencement dance.

Senate Reports Weapon Bill

A bill (H. R. 3231) extending to the Coast Guard the same privilege of having mailed to its commissioned personnel revolvers and other weapons capable of being concealed as are given the other services, has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The House of Representatives has approved the bill which has the recommendations of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

Comdr. Farley to Poland

Comdr. J. F. Farley, chief communications officer of the Coast Guard, sailed on the SS Manhattan May 3 for Europe, to attend the third World Conference of Radio Telegraph Experts for Aeronautics, at Cracow, Poland.

Commander Farley, who recently returned from a maiden voyage to Europe of the Yankee Clipper, Pan American flying boat, will represent the Treasury De-

partment at the meetings of the International Sub-commission of the conference. The conference is scheduled to convene May 19, and it will adjourn early in June.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since April 28, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Clyde A. Selleck, FA, No. 47. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Harry D. Chamberlin, Cav., No. 51. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—James I. Muir, Inf., No. 52.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Paul N. Starlings, Inf., No. 59. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Irving C. Avery, Inf., No. 61. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Aaron J. Becker, Inf., No. 64.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Edward A. Kimball, Inf., No. 82. Last nomination to the grade of Major—George S. Deadrick, QMC, No. 92. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Arthur D. Elliot, OD, No. 93.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—James H. Wallace, AC, No. 80.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. William Calaway, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Clark B. Meador, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Howard A. Van Auken, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

Lt. Col. Eugene Milburn, Dental Corps, promoted to colonel.

Chaplain William R. Arnold (Lieutenant Colonel), Chief of Chaplains, promoted to colonel.

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Two bedrooms, large living room with fire place, two large screened porches, 2 baths, lower with shower, hot water, electric kitchen, heating & bathing. 35 miles Washington. DuPont 0757 or South Shore 3108 week-ends.

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CHINESE RUG 4 x 6 oval; natural background; multicolor pattern "Ninety-nine Things"; dark blue border. Mrs. W. C. Owen, Staunton, Virginia.

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LYON PARK, VIRGINIA—About June 1, nearly new 6 room brick house, large lot; ten minutes drive to Washington; 10c bus fare; \$75 mo. Write Box K, Army and Navy Journal.

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National Guard Notes

By authority of the Secretary of War, that part of the 22nd Cavalry Division allotted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be organized effective June 17, 1939, and will consist of the following headquarters and units:

22nd Signal Troop,
Veterinary Troop, 122nd Medical Squadron,
52nd Cavalry Brigade.

160th Field Artillery (less 1st Battalion).
In order to conform to the plan of organization of the 22nd Cavalry Division and as authorized in letter from the Chief, National Guard Bureau, certain units will be redesignated effective midnight June 16-June 17, 1939, as follows. (The new designation is given first, followed by old designation and station):

Vet. Tr., 122nd Med. Sq., Vet. Co., 163rd Med. Regt., Fleetwood.

Hq. Tr., 163rd Cav., Tr. C, 104th Cav., Altoona.

M. G. Tr., 163rd Cav., Tr. B, 104th Cav., Tyrone.

Tr. A, 163rd Cav., Tr. A, 104th Cav., Clearfield.

Tr. B, 163rd Cav., Tr. F, 163rd Cav., Lock Haven.

Tr. F, 163rd Cav., Tr. G, 163rd Cav., Lewisburg.

Tr. I, 163rd Cav., Tr. L, 104th Cav., Punxsutawney.

M. G. Tr., 104th Cav., Tr. C, 163rd Cav., Philadelphia.

Tr. A, 104th Cav., Tr. A, 163rd Cav., Philadelphia.

Tr. B, 104th Cav., Tr. B, 163rd Cav., Philadelphia.

Tr. F, 104th Cav., Tr. G, 104th Cav., Carlisle.

Med. Dept. Det., 160th F. A., Med. Dept. Det., 163rd Cav., Philadelphia.

In order to conform to the plan of organization of the 22nd Cavalry Division, certain units will be converted effective midnight June 16-June 17, 1939, as follows. (The new designation is given first, followed by old designation and station):

22nd Signal Troop, Hq. Tr., 163rd Cav., Philadelphia.

Hq. Btry., 160th F. A., Tr. L, 163rd Cav., Philadelphia.

Ser. Btry., 160th F. A., M. G. Tr., 104th Cav., Lewistown.

Btry. D., 160th F. A., Tr. F, 104th Cav., Waynesboro.

Btry. E, 160th F. A., M. G. Tr., 163rd Cav., Bellefonte.

Btry. F, 160th F. A., Tr. I, 163rd Cav., DuBois.

Additional units will be organized effective June 17, 1939, as follows:

Hq. Btry. & Com. Tn., 2nd Bn., 160th F. A., Philadelphia.

Med. Dept. Det., 163rd Cav., Sunbury.

All transfers of property and equipment necessary to conform to the conversion and redesignation of the units of that part of the 22nd Cavalry Division, allotted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be made under the direction and supervision of Lt. Col. George P. Drake, QMC, Property Auditor, Department of Military Affairs.

The enlisted personnel rendered surplus by conversion or redesignation of units 22nd Cavalry Division will be transferred to other units, or to the Inactive National Guard, or honorably discharged from the service, effective June 16, 1939.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The retirement of Brig. Gen. Robert McKune Vail, Commanding 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, and his promotion to the Retired List to the rank of Major General as of April 24, 1939 when he became sixty-four years of age has been announced. General Vail has served with the Pennsylvania National Guard since 1894. Practically all of his service has been with the 109th Infantry (formerly 13th Infantry). He entered the Federal service with his regiment in the Spanish War and upon muster out he enlisted in the Regular Army and saw service in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection. He served with his regiment on the Mexican Border and in the World War. He is an outstanding citizen and field soldier respected and admired by his fellows. He served as Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania of the American Legion, and as United States Marshall for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

General Vail was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

"During the crossing of the Vesle River,

Major Vail expedited the construction of bridges by his advice and assistance. He personally cut a passageway through enemy barbed wire along the river, and then led his troops through this opening. When the officers of a supporting Infantry company had been killed and the men were falling back in confusion, Major Vail kept his forces intact 1,200 yards in front of any Infantry support, holding the position until reinforced by an Infantry unit."

He was awarded the French Legion d'Honneur (chevalier) with the following citation:

"At the crossing of the Vesle on September 5, 1918, with admirable ardor he personally prepared for the passage of his battalion by having foot bridges constructed under a violent machine-gun fire, thus permitting the forward movement of an entire regiment of Infantry."

He was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre, with Palm, by orders of the French Armies of the East, under date of April 13, 1919.

A net gain of 27 units was reported by the National Guard Bureau during the month ending April 30. Most of the new recognitions of units came as the result of expansion of the National Guard by 5,000 men under the third increment authorized last year but which, with the exception of some Coast Artillery units, was not carried out until the first of last month.

Recognitions were extended to the following units:

Massachusetts: Battery C, 211th Coast Artillery (AA), Boston, March 8.

Rhode Island: 118th Ordnance Co. (Maintenance), Providence, April 4.

Vermont: Medical Department Detachment, 118th Quartermaster Regiment, Burlington, April 1.

New Jersey: Chemical Warfare Section, Aviation Section and Chaplains Section, Headquarters Detachment, 44th Division, Trenton, March 23; Headquarters Troop, 59th Cavalry Brigade, Newark, April 1.

District of Columbia: 104th Ordnance Company (Maintenance), Special Troops, 29th Division, April 1; Medical Department Detachment, 104th Quartermaster Regiment, April 11.

Maryland: Headquarters Detachment, 3rd Battalion, 104th Quartermaster Regiment, Baltimore, April 5.

Pennsylvania: 101st Signal Company (Radio Intelligence), Pittsburgh, April 4.

South Carolina: Battery F, 178th Field Artillery, Charleston, April 4.

Michigan: Headquarters detachment, Third Battalion, and Company E of the 107th Medical Regiment, Detroit, April 3.

Arkansas: Photo Section, 154th Observation Squadron, Little Rock, April 1.

Iowa: 24th Signal Troop, 24th Cavalry Division, Sioux City, April 7; Service Company (less band), 136th Medical Regiment, Burlington, April 1; Headquarters Troop, 57th Cavalry Brigade, Des Moines, April 3.

Nebraska: Company F, 110th Quartermaster Regiment, Broken Bow, April 6.

South Dakota: Company C, 109th Quartermaster Regiment, Pierre, April 2.

California: Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 184th Infantry, Susan, April 17 (reorganized); Headquarters Detachment, 3rd Battalion, 115th Quartermaster Regiment, Sacramento, April 18.

Washington: Medical Department Detachment, and Service Company (less band), 116th Quartermaster Regiment, Seattle, April 5.

Wyoming: 41st Military Police Company, Green River, April 2; Headquarters Detachment, Reconnaissance Squadron, 24th Cavalry Division, Torrington, April 7; Troop B, Reconnaissance Squadron, Cheyenne, April 1; Machine Rifle Platoon, Troop K, 115th Cavalry (reorganized), Glenrock, April 1.

Hawaii: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 290th Infantry, Lihue, Kauai, April 19; Company I, 290th Infantry, Hanapepe, Kauai, April 19; Company M, 290th Infantry, Lihue, Kauai, April 19.

Two new arrivals at the National Guard Bureau were reported this week. Maj. Arthur V. Winton, CAC, has reported to replace Maj. Le Roy Lutes, CAC, of the Organization Section, Division of Organization and Training, who will soon report to the 62nd Motorized Anti-aircraft Regiment, Ft. Totten.

Maj. Charles E. Dessinger, Cav., has reported to succeed Col. Richard D. Newman, Cav., who will go on leave in Washington, reporting Aug. 1 to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. Although Major Dessinger will relieve Colonel Newman, he will not directly assume that officer's duties as head of the training section, O. & T. Lt. Col. Edward C. Hanford, of the military education section, O. & T., will go to the

training section, and Major Dessinger will take Colonel Hanford's post.

Reorganization of the National Guard Field Artillery regiments, in line with the changes now being carried out in the Field Artillery of the Regular Army, is now being studied by the National Guard Bureau.

The Regular Field Artillery is abolishing its service batteries, detailing part of that unit to the headquarters batteries, and with the remainder of the personnel, creating additional firing batteries. Few inter-regimental changes, except among first sergeants, staff sergeants and sergeants are involved in the reorganization in the Regular Army.

Army Reserve Notes

CHANGES in Army Regulations 140-37 and 140-5, raising education requirements, reducing the maximum age and permitting original appointment as second lieutenants only, have been issued by the War Department, in Circular No. 20, to cover appointments in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve.

Sec. I of Circular No. 20 modifies AR 140-37 and Sec. II changes AR 140-5, and rescinds Circular No. 81, 1937.

Under Sec. I, paragraph 2 of AR 140-37 is rescinded to provide that in time of peace original appointments in the Quartermaster Corps will be only in the grade of second lieutenant, except as otherwise especially authorized in AR 140-5. The paragraph originally provided for appointments in all grades from second lieutenant to colonel.

Paragraph 13, setting up for Nonmilitary Educational Requirements a high school education, is rescinded, and the requirement will now be a college education (exclusive of junior colleges and teachers' institutions), with the applicant having majored in accounting, animal husbandry, architecture, business administration, engineering, food chemistry, transportation, law, warehousing or similar designated courses of value to a quartermaster. An applicant who did not major in such subjects but who has acquired actual experience in them since graduation may submit in lieu detailed evidence of his civilian experience.

Applicants may also be commissioned who are not college graduates but who have had the equivalent of two years of college, supplemented by two years of experience in an executive or supervisory capacity in one of the fields listed above.

Sec. II of the circular changes AR 140-5 to provide that in time of peace initial appointments shall be made of applicants who do not exceed 30 years of age, instead of the former 35 year maximum. The change also raised the maximum on chaplain reserves from 35 to 42 years.

Referring to the changes in the first two sections of Circular No. 20, the Adjutant General's Office stated:

Those changes will apply to all applicants for appointment as second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps Reserve, who were or are enrolled in Army Extension Courses on or after April 12, 1939, or whose examination for such appointment was or is authorized on or after April 12, 1939. In those cases where the applicant was enrolled in Army Extension Courses prior to April 12, 1939, or where his examination was authorized prior to that date, Army Regulations No. 140-37 as it stood prior to the changes made April 12, 1939, and the maximum age limit of thirty-five years will apply.

H. R. 3791 (Public No. 18, 76th Congress), which became law on April 3, 1939, amends the National Defense Act so as to authorize the President to order Reserve chaplains not above the grade of captain to active duty with the Regular Army for periods not to exceed two years. However, no allotment of funds has been made to this office at this date to comply with this provision.

The last of the 18th second lieutenants of the Air Corps Reserve have completed the special refresher course of instruction at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Tex.

2nd Lts. Arthur A. Aro, Earl A. Field, Walter R. Ford, Arthur A. Goldsmith and

Douglas N. MacOdrum, completed the prescribed course on April 7th. Lts. Aro, Ford and MacOdrum specialized in Bombardment Aviation, the first two named officers being assigned to March Field, Calif., and the last named to Mitchel Field, N. Y. Lts. Field and Goldsmith specialized in Attack Aviation, the former being assigned to Barksdale Field, La., and the latter to Langley Field, Va.

Nine of these officers completed the prescribed course of instruction on April 14, Lts. Wilson Gillis, Jesse C. Hayes, Clifford W. Ludwig specializing in Attack Aviation; Lts. George W. Ireland and William N. Vickers, jr., in Bombardment Aviation, and Lts. Fred S. Shine, James W. Stowell, John M. Tillman and Andrew B. Walker in Pursuit Aviation.

Lts. Gillis, Ludwig, Shine, Walker, Tillman were assigned to station at Barksdale Field, La.; Lts. Hayes and Vickers to March Field, Calif., and Lts. Ireland and Stowell to Langley Field, Va.

The other four of the 18 Reserve officers referred to, completed the course on March 31. These four officers are Lts. Albert J. Baumler, Christian J. Jensen, Seth S. Strachan and William H. Turner.

Lt. Strachan, who specialized in Bombardment, was assigned to duty at March Field, and the remaining three officers, who specialized in Pursuit, were assigned to duty at the Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, as flying instructors.

A total of 42 second lieutenants of the Air Corps Reserve were given the refresher course of training at Kelly Field during the period of Classes 39-A and B, bringing the grand total to 75 trained since the initiation of this type of training.

Representative John M. Costello, of Calif., this week introduced a bill which would grant to all Reserve officers of the Army of the United States who were called or ordered into the active military service of the Federal Government for extended military service in excess of thirty days on or subsequent to July 1, 1928, and who suffered disability or death in line of duty the same benefits that now apply to officers of the regular Army.

The War Department has authorized the granting of inactive status training credits at the rate of seven per day to Reserve chaplains, not on active duty, who attend the Convention of the Chaplain's Association. Reserve chaplains who are on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps may receive these credits provided they attend on a leave status. If attendance is on a detached service status no inactive status credit is authorized.

Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Ft. Knox, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the April 27 meeting of the Reserve Officers' Association of the Lexington (Ky.) Military District held at the University of Kentucky. This meeting was also attended by the R. O. T. C. students of the University of Kentucky who will shortly graduate and receive their commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Preceding the business meeting, a dinner was held in the ball room of the Student Union Building of the University.

Pending the printing of changes in AR 140-5, June 16, 1936, and AR 90-30, June 26, 1935, the following changes in those regulations are published:

1. AR 140-5.—Paragraph 89 is rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

89. Establishment of headquarters offices.—To the extent public space is made available or funds can be secured for the leasing of other necessary space, suitable offices will be provided for the headquarters of the Regional Organization for Reserve Activities.

2. AR 90-30.—Paragraph 2 is changed by deleting the words "of the Organized Reserves and" from the third and fourth lines of subparagraph a and the sixth line of subparagraph b.

Report Aviation Cadet Bill

The Senate Naval committee reported favorably yesterday on the Naval Reserve Aviation cadet bill passed by the House recently.